

DAILY REPORT

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FUKUDA HOPES TO RESUME PRC TREATY TALKS AFTER 20 MAY

OW180445Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 May (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said he hoped to complete the coordination of views within the ruling party on the planned Japan-China peace and friendship treaty next week after the opening of the new Tokyo international airport at Narita on Saturday. This was regarded as a sign of his determination to resume the deadlocked treaty talks soon after the opening of the airport. He expressed the hope when he met Masayoshi Ohira, secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party, and chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe.

Ohira agreed to the prime minister's stand and promised to hold consultation among party officers for the completion of the intraparty coordination of views on the treaty next week.

Fukuda also sought the party's understanding of the government's policy ensuring security at the new airport and holding talks with airport opponents as well.

Fukuda hoped that the bill for implementing the ratification of a Japan-South Korea agreement on joint development of continental shelf resources would be approved by the Diet during the current Diet session, which was extended by 30 days.

Ohira promised the party's cooperation on the matter.

SONODA TO LEAVE FOR NEW YORK 28 MAY, CANCELS UK VISIT

OW171305Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 May (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will leave here 28 May for New York to address the United Nations special session on disarmament on 30 May, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. He will return home on 1 June.

The Foreign Ministry was also working on plans for Sonoda to visit countries in Southeast Asia and East Europe, Australia and Britain in June, the ministry said. But they now have to be revised because of the extension of the current Diet session by 30 days till 16 June.

The extended Diet session is mainly to discuss bills on revision of laws necessary for ratification of the agreement with South Korea to jointly develop the continental shelf resources in East China Sea. This deliberation will require Sonoda's personal presence.

The foreign minister will now have to put off his visit to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Also to be canceled is his plan to visit Britain for the regular Japan-Britain foreign ministers' conference in London. The schedule of regular consultations with Britain has thus been called off twice since late last year at Japanese request.

The ministry is also considering whether it will be possible for him to attend the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to be held in Thailand on 17 June. This visit has been planned to follow up the tour of the South-east Asian countries last summer by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, which resulted in promises of closer economic and cultural cooperation between Japan and the region.

The extension of the Diet session will not affect Sonoda's plan to visit Australia later in June for regular Japan-Australia foreign ministers' consultations. He is likely to visit all of the ASEAN member countries--Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand--on his way home from Australia.

WEST GERMAN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS END CONSULTATIONS

OW180055Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 May (KYODO)--Japanese and West German Government officials in charge of economic affairs ended their two-day regular consultation here Wednesday after discussing problems of common interest, centering on present world economy and future prospects. The meeting was held between officials of the Japanese Economic Planning Agency and the West German Ministry of Economics.

They agreed that disparity in economies of the various countries is still wide but the gap is being narrowed among industrialized nations, particularly in respect to commodity prices and the balance of payment positions.

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It was also agreed that the tempo of recovery of world economy will slow down in the latter half of this year. Therefore, they agreed that it was necessary for the various countries to cooperate in expanding the economy.

The officials also stressed the importance of protecting the value of the dollar.

Japanese officials expressed doubts whether European nations can extricate themselves from the current stagnant economy. The West German officials said that potential economic growth in Europe ranges between 3 and 5 percent. They also pointed out that emphasis in West Germany's economic policy has shifted to employment from inflation.

SONODA TO NAME TOKICHIRO UOMOTO NEW ENVOY TO USSR

OW180430Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 May (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda has decided to name Tokichiro Uomoto, envoy to Egypt, as new ambassador to the Soviet Union, succeeding Akira Shigemitsu, informed sources said Thursday. They said Uomoto already has been ordered to return home. They expected the appointment of Uomoto to the Moscow post will be announced after the end of the current extended regular Diet session in June.

Sonoda decided to replace Shigemitsu with Uomoto since Shigemitsu has been in his Moscow post for some four years and since he wants to deal with the territorial and other pending problems under a new structure.

Uomoto, 60, entered the Foreign Ministry in 1941. He served in such posts as director general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau and envoy to Singapore before being named ambassador to Egypt in January 1976.

JAPANESE EMBASSIES IN S. AMERICA TIGHTEN SECURITY

OW171247Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 May (KYODO)--Japanese embassies and other diplomatic offices in South America have tightened security against possible attacks by Japan Red Army members.

In Argentina, reports have suggested that an Argentine urban guerrilla group might try to sabotage the World Cup soccer championship starting in the country 1 June in concert with a boycott campaign in France to protest against oppression on human rights in Argentina. The Argentine Government has good reason to believe that Japan Red Army members might enter the country to help the Argentine guerrilla group as a token of their "international solidarity."

The Japanese Embassy in Argentina has installed steel shutters with electronic devices at the entrance and replaced all window panes with bulletproof glass. The embassy will allow visitors inside the embassy building after screening them with a television camera and checking their credentials. It will accept only two visitors at a time to issue visas to prevent guerrillas from entering the embassy building in a group. Japanese Ambassador to Argentina Wataru Owada is in Japan on a leave to stay away from any trouble during the World Cup meet. Embassy staff members have also cut their working hours so that they can return home before dark.

In Sao Paulo, Brazil, the Japanese Consulate General recently reinforced the security of the building by installing bulletproof glasses in the windows and electronic locks on the door of the consul general's room. The security steps were taken in view of the coming celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Japanese emigration to Brazil, which will be held in Sao Paulo 18 June with the Japanese crown prince and princess attending.

The Government of Paraguay has been carrying out a strict check on all Japanese tourists who land at Asuncion airport since late last month as the Japanese royal couple will stop over in Paraguay on their way to Brazil.

Hundreds of wanted posters on Japan Red Army members have been distributed to Japanese missions in Brazil and Argentina while diplomatic missions in the other parts of the world received only 10 or so.

Reports from South America at the beginning of this year said that members of the Japan Red Army and a West German radical group had entered Columbia.

Argentina police recently requested Japanese residents in Cordoba to carry their identity cards at all times following information that eight Japan Red Army members had entered Cordoba where a part of the World Cup matches are to be held.

LOWER HOUSE APPROVES LDP PROPOSAL TO EXTEND DIET SESSION

OW171235Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 May (KYODO)--The House of Representatives Wednesday evening approved the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's proposal to extend the current regular Diet session by 30 days. The lower house approval of the one-month extension at its plenary session came only through a majority vote of ruling party members. All major opposition forces jointly opposed the LDP plan for a broad extension of the Diet session which was scheduled to terminate Wednesday night.

Members of the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party and No 2 Komeito boycotted both the Wednesday meeting of the lower house's steering committee and its plenary session. They were firmly against the LDP's bid to have the controversial bills to pave the way for early implementation of the Japan-South Korea joint continental shelf development accord passed by the Diet in an extended session.

Members of the United Social Democratic Party, which has no seats on the steering committee, also were absent from the lower house's plenary session. The party was against any broad extension of the Diet session.

The month-long Diet extension was expected to produce a virtual stalemate in Diet deliberations for several days. The opposition forces were joining hands against the LDP's proposal to hold consultations with the opposition parties for early approval of the bills by the Diet.

The JSP and Komeito agreed Wednesday to hold a top-level meeting soon to outline their joint Diet strategy to block the government's plan to have the bills passed during the extended session. The JSP made the proposal to hold the meeting when its Secretary General Simmen Tagaya met with his Komeito counterpart Junya Yano.

Despite the opposition, however, the extension of the Diet session has ensured Diet passage of the bills guaranteeing implementation of the Japan-Korea joint continental development pact, observers said. The controversial bill was passed by the lower house early last month and presented to the upper house for further deliberations.

Observers said some 20 days would be spent by the government and ruling LDP for persuading the opposition forces to accept the measure before Diet approval of the bill.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT AIR ATTACKS ON NEW AIRPORT

CW180819Z Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 May (KYODO)--The Transport Ministry issued on 10 May a notice restricting flights of small planes and helicopters near the new Tokyo international airport at Narita to prevent radicals' air attacks at the airport, the ministry disclosed Thursday.

The authorities already encircled the airport with double or treble fences and buried sheet piles [as received] against airport opponents' harassment from underground.

The new measure is aimed at checking the radicals' attack from air by using small planes or radio-controlled model planes, the ministry said.

BRIEFS

PRC STEEL PURCHASING MISSION--Tokyo, 16 May--The vanguard of a 98-member Chinese steel mill equipment purchasing mission arrived in Tokyo Tuesday. The rest of the mission, coming here in connection with Peking's plan to develop a large steelmaking complex at Baoshan, on the Yangtze riverfront of Shanghai, is scheduled to arrive in two groups Friday and Saturday. The mission is expected to stay for a month or so. Consisting chiefly of technologists of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the mission is to divide up into different speciality teams and hold purchasing talks with Japanese steel and machine industry circles. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 16 May 78 OW]

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

Visit to South Hamgyong Province

SK180441Y Pyongyang KLNA in English 0338 GMT 18 May 78 SK

[Text] Hamhung, 17 May (KCNA)--The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel arrived in South Hamgyong Province on 17 May by special plane for a local tour.

Set up with due respect at the airport and on the main streets were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people!" were also erected there. Welcome slogans were hung out at the airport and on the streets where the national flags of the two countries were fluttering.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel and his wife and his entourage alighted from the plane, waving to thousands of people in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic cheers. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, No Tae-sok and Yun Ki-pok, and Song Ki-tae, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of Mozambique. They were met at the airport by Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong and other leading functionaries of local party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and working peoples' organizations.

Juvenile corps members presented floral bouquets to Comrade Samora Moises Machel and his wife and his entourage while the band played welcome music and let balloons fly high into the sky. A welcome function took place at the airport in honour of Comrade Samora Moises Machel. The national anthems of the People's Republic of Mozambique and our country were played. Comrade Samora Moises Machel in company with Comrade Pak Song-chol reviewed a guard of honor of the Korean People's Army. The motorcade headed for the main streets.

Along the streets tens of thousands of working people and students and school children gave a rousing welcome to the guests. The streets rocking with cheers were overflowing with the determination to keep evergreen the militant friendship and solidarity tightly sealed between the two parties, two countries, two peoples in the struggle for a common goal.

Hamhung Mass Rally

SK180525Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 18 May 78 SK

[Text] Hamhung, 17 May (KCNA)--A Hamhung mass rally welcoming the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was held on 17 May at the Hamhung square.

The square was packed to capacity with tens of thousands of working people. Set up with due respect amidst the crowds were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. There were also slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people!"

Comrade Samora Moises Machel and his wife, the members of the delegation and the suite were invited to the mass rally. Present at the mass rally were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, No Tae-sok and Yun Ki-pok, and leading functionaries of local party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and working people's organisations, and Song Ki-tae, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The band struck up the national anthems of the People's Republic of Mozambique and our country when the mass rally was declared open. The first speaker was Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial committee of the Workers Party of Korea. He stressed that the first visit of Comrade Samora Moises Machel to our country after the independence of Mozambique carried great significance. He said:

The Korean people cherish particular feelings of friendship towards the Mozambican people, who won national liberation and the country's independence through a protracted armed struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and deeply respect Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the leader of the Mozambican revolution. The courageous Mozambican people broke the chains of imperialism and colonialism and founded the People's Republic of Mozambique, which was a great event ushering in a new era in the life of the Mozambican people.

The Mozambican Government and people are guarding independence, successfully building an independent [word indistinct] economy enforcing progressive reforms in the political, economic, cultural and military fields, aiming at socialism. The revolutionary changes taking place in Mozambique today prove the correctness of the lines and policies shaped by the comrade president and demonstrate the invincible might of the Mozambican people who have become the genuine master of the country.

The imperialists are making desperate efforts to stifle the newly independent People's Republic of Mozambique in its cradle by instigating the Rhodesian racists, but they cannot block the road of the Mozambican people, who have risen in a struggle for the building of a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. The Mozambican government is pursuing a non-aligned policy and waging a staunch struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and firmly defending the gains of revolution, thoroughly frustrating the repeated armed provocations of the racists. Our people express firm solidarity with the Mozambican people and all other African peoples fighting for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I, in the name of the people of Hamhung and South Hamgyong Province, express deep thanks to esteemed Comrade President Samora Moises Machel, the FRELIMO Party and the government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique for the active support extended by the fraternal Mozambican people to the just cause of our people against the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people set great store by their militant friendship and solidarity with the Mozambican people sealed in the struggle for accomplishing the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence. Unbreakable are this friendship and solidarity initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade President Samora Moises Machel. The Korean people will as ever make every effort possible to strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries.

At the end of the speech he presented a silk banner to Comrade Samora Moises Machel in the name of the mass rally. Comrade Samora Moises Machel spoke next. The mass rally closed with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Machel Speech

SK180509Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 18 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--Comrade Samora Moises Machel made a speech at the Hamhung mass rally held on 17 May in welcome of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Follows the full text of his speech:

Today we are deeply moved beyond description. Upon our arrival in Hamhung we felt at home when we were met by friends and brothers. Your welcome to us is a sincere welcome from the bottom of your hearts. This convinced us that your hearts were beating together with those of the Mozambican people. We regard today's meeting as a great meeting of the once oppressed peoples of Mozambique and Korea because it is a meeting which has been rendered possible through the struggle for freedom.

The Mozambican delegation is moved. We feel today is a great holiday of our people, who were oppressed, humiliated and insulted in a colony. This strength is a powerful one which no bomb can destroy, we believe. We think this strength is the strength of solidarity between the Mozambican and Korean peoples. We saw people, men and women, young and old, who turned out with unanimous sentiments to welcome their friends from Mozambique. We extend thanks to the Korean people for teaching a lot of things--not only to the Mozambican people, but to the African people and peoples of all the continents who want to struggle and want to build socialism, happiness of mankind, for their own liberation.

We extend thanks for the cordial, friendly, fraternal and comradely words of the chief secretary of the provincial party committee, his words about the friendship and indestructible solidarity between the Korean and Mozambican peoples. He also spoke of the FRELIMO, our party, and the Mozambican people and their heroism and of the struggle of the Korean people against imperialism and its constant threat. I hope you will convey our thanks to the people, workers, farmers, men and women, young and old, in the province.

Esteemed Comrade Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, esteemed leading comrades of the party and state, esteemed responsible comrades of Hamhung, dear comrades and friends: It is with great emotion that we extend warm congratulations to the workers, farmers and entire population of Hamhung who have vigorously risen up to carry out the economic plan of the country with a firm determination to convert the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a more developed socialist country and who are engaged as one in the persistent struggle to support the antifascist, anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the oppressed brothers in the occupied South and reunify the country.

Though the southern half of the country is occupied and there is the constant threat of U.S. imperialism, the Korean people extend active and invariable support to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of many countries of the world, particularly to the struggle of the southern African peoples. This is why we pay tribute to you.

With this support and solidarity expressed for the struggle of the African people against colonialism, racism and apartheid, the Korean people are joining in the struggle of the African people. This struck us with admiration.

Today we have come to your country as a free representative of our independent people. We owe this also to your contribution. The Korean people, guided by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding anti-imperialist fighter and symbol of the unity of the Korean people, always find themselves in the first ranks of international solidarity.

Through you we extend the brotherly and warm revolutionary salute of the working class, peasants and the entire working people of Mozambique to the heroic comrades-in-arms of Korea who are dynamically advancing from victory to victory, giving full play to their courage, perseverance and intelligence.

The Korean people, who were tempered through the glorious struggle against Japanese colonialism and expansionism and the heroic struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, continued to win victories, new and greater, in the political, economic, social and cultural domains, and turned their country, once underdeveloped, colonial and feudal, into a developed socialist country as we see today.

Despite the ceaseless and continued aggression of the enemy, the Korean comrades carried out the industrialisation of the country and the cooperativisation and mechanisation of agriculture, developed science and technology, converted your country into a school where all people study, attained a shining victory in the domain of public health and solved the housing problem in a brief span of time. In a word, you have converted your country into a happy country good to live in. This is a victory of a correct organisation and mobilization of you by the Workers Party of Korea.

The great historic merit of our respected and beloved friend, Comrade Kim Il-song, is that he has enriched our common wealth by creatively developing the universal doctrine of Marxism-Leninism to suit the specific conditions of Korea. The *chuche* idea fathered by him, the spirit of self-reliance which gives play to the creative initiative of the popular masses and their consciousness of national dignity, have made your people rapidly develop their country, a symbol and banner of *chollima*.

Our words are not a mere expression of our will nor a literal expression. We are now visiting your beautiful country and the intimate Korean people for the third time. We noted the *chollima* spirit everywhere we went. We saw the rapid development of your country through our visits to the paddy fields, tall buildings, theatres, educational institutions and industrial establishments. What is of particular importance here is the high degree of internationalist spirit of the people educated by the Workers Party of Korea under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. Despite the continued threat of war and difficulty created in the country, the Korean comrades accepted all sacrifices in supporting the struggle of the oppressed peoples. Though our two countries are far away from each other, with mountains and oceans in between, we always remember your political, moral, diplomatic and material support. Socialist Korea is helping Mozambique in construction and helping us in increasing the defence capacity in face of the aggression of the racist regimes bribed by imperialism.

Dear comrades, under the leadership of the FRELIMO, a Marxist-Leninist party as the vanguard of the working class and peasantry, the Mozambican people have embarked upon the carrying out of the task of laying the ideological and material foundations of socialist society. Portuguese colonialism and the imperialist colonial war of aggression brought us devastation, ruin, poverty, hunger, ignorance and obscurity and disease. In the liberated areas more than 2 million people lost their property due to the enemy's aggression and ceaseless bombing. Nearly 1.5 million Mozambicans were detained like slaves in the concentration camps of colonial fascism. In our country the proportion of illiterates was over 90 percent. There was only one doctor for every 300,000 people; only the rich had access to medical benefits. Our people, who had built beautiful cities, lived in straw-thatched houses. Their diet consisted mostly of rotten corn and soy bean flour. They had fish and dried meat rarely.

After the victory of the revolution they gained the initial victories on the road of socialism--education, financial income, land, natural resources. Principal industries and the bank were nationalized and hospitals socialized. This has transformed our life fundamentally. The number of children who now attend schools increased more than two times in two years after independence. Our women enjoy medical help in their childbirth at hospitals. We began to have meal and clothes. More than one million peasants are living in communal villages, where cooperatives have already been organized, or working at state agricultural enterprises. Our people have begun to live in decent houses.

In the capital alone, 12,000 families came in recent years to live, for the first time in their life, in decent houses with electric light, water and sanitary facilities. For the first time in their history our people elected deputies to the people's assemblies. More than 30,000 deputies were elected to 1,200 local people's assemblies. We tell you with pride that more than 60 percent of deputies are of worker and cooperative peasant origin.

Democratic dictatorship, a transitional form for proletarian dictatorship, has been established in our country. The imperialists are making an attack to wreck these victories. The imperialists are attacking us because we are ready to give active support to the struggle of the Zimbabwean, Namibian and South African peoples. They are attacking us also because we want to build socialism and want to discharge our internationalist duty.

Dear friends, the threat, subversion and aggression by the imperialists, however, stimulate all of us to continue to fight. This is our experience. This is also the historic experience of the great Korean people. The imperialists occupied the southern half of your country and maintain a fascist puppet regime. They exploit and humiliate, maltreat, torture and massacre your brothers. They continuously prepare for new provocations and new plans of aggression against your country, socialist Korea. They are hatching a new plot to perpetuate the division of Korea and try to legalize the puppet government in the south of your country and have it recognized internationally. They advertize the "two Koreas" theory and machinate to make the UN guarantee their perfidious act. But this is bound to meet a fiasco.

Korea is only one. The Korean people are filled with the firm determination to defend the socialist North, overthrow the fascist puppets in the South, drive out the foreign occupationist troops and peacefully reunify the country. We are convinced of this faith because the strength of an organized and mobilized people is invincible. We are convinced that the whole mankind stands on the side of the Korean people. We are convinced of the victory of the courageous, great and awakened Korean people, the Korean people making their history with their resourcefulness. We are convinced that the foreign occupationists will be forced to withdraw from South Korea because the struggle of the Korean people is a just struggle to defend the whole mankind.

The People's Republic of Mozambique demands the withdrawal of the foreign occupationist troops from South Korea and unconditionally supports the stand of Korea for national reunification. Your struggle is ours. We are waging a just struggle jointly with the Korean people for the early realization of Korea's reunification.

Dear friends, the present era favours the people's cause of freedom, independence, peace and progress and socialism. The socialist camp is being further consolidated and expanded along with the increase of the liberated areas of humanity. The oppressed peoples are fighting more valiantly against the oppressive systems and smashing them. The class struggle is going on in the capitalist countries.

We see our bright future, our future of socialism in the present reality of Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and the rest of the world. Let us march forward in unity to overthrow imperialism, the common enemy of all of us. Long live the immortal ideas of Marx-Engels-Lenin! Long live the struggle for national and social liberation of the peoples! Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship between our two parties and two countries! Long live the solidarity between the Mozambican and Korean peoples! Long live the outstanding leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a great friend of the Mozambican people! Long live the reunified Korean people! Let us frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres! Down with the puppets, the stooges of imperialism in South Korea! Workers of the whole world, unite! The struggle continues!

CHONG CHUN-KU MEETS WITH CHONGNYON GROUP

SK180543Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 18 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 17 May met the delegation of Chongnyon twice model branch workers headed by O Sang-chol, section chief of the organizational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings.

HAN CHU-KYONG FETES DEPARTING CHINESE MEMBER TO MAC

SK180848Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 17 May 78 SK

[Text] Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission, hosted a banquet on the evening of 16 May in connection with the returning home of Chen Chien-wu, Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission.

Invited to the banquet were commission member Chen Chien-wu, members of the CPV liaison office of the Korean People's Army and the CPV side to the MAC, and Czechoslovak, Polish, Swiss and Swedish members of the neutral nations' supervisory committee of the MAC. Attending the banquet were functionaries concerned.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Prior to this, commission member Chen Chien-wu paid a farewell visit to Major General Han Chu-kyong on 15 May.

CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE'S STAY IN JAPAN DETAILED

OW171157Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--The Pyongyang school children's art troupe on a visit to Japan gave successful performances in Tokyo and Nagoya between 1 and 13 May, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

On 2 May the head and deputy heads of the art troupe and some of its members visited the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, the Tokyo head office of ASAHI SHIMBUN and Tokyo Governor Ryokichi Minobe. Conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere on those occasions.

In the evening the governor of Tokyo arranged a banquet in honor of the Pyongyang school children's art troupe. Invited to the banquet were Kim U-chong, head of the art troupe, and other leading personnel and some members of it. Present on invitation were Han Tok-su, chairman, and Yi Kye-paek and Yun Sang-chol, vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and other Chongnyon cadres.

Present there were the chief director and managing directors of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and other personages. The banquet was addressed by the Tokyo governor and the head of the art troupe.

The head of the art troupe and its other leading personnel paid a courtesy call at the headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party on 6 May. They were warmly met by Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Togo Yoneda, chairman of the Special Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs; Michiko Watanabe, director of the women's department; and members of the Central Executive Committee of the party. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The leading personnel of the art troupe left Tokyo for Nagoya on 8 May and paid a courtesy call on its mayor, Masao Motoyama, and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. On the same day the head of the art troupe met and had a friendly conversation with Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

On 10 May the head of the art troupe arranged a dinner in honour of personages of various circles in Nagoya. The art troupe was invited on 12 May to a dinner hosted by the Aichi welcome committee for Nagoya performance. The art troupe met a number of men of the press of Japan.

Earlier on 5 May, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan welcoming the Pyongyang school children's art troupe was held at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo. Set up with due respect on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The meeting was attended by 7,000 compatriots in Japan. The meeting reverently extended a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, carrying the deepest respect and ardent loyalty of the attendants. The meeting was addressed by Chairman Han Tok-su and head of the art troupe, Kim U-chong.

SOVIET PAPER SCORES U.S. DESIGNS ON KOREA

OW171555Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1558 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--The Soviet paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 14 May carried a commentary denouncing the unchanged aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists in Korea, according to a TASS report.

The paper pointed out that lately not only U.S. politicians, but bosses of the U.S. Defence Department more frequently called for increasing the U.S. military strength in South Korea. It recalled that the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea opposed again the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea, harping on the stereotyped assertion about the "threat of southward invasion" and the fulfilment of the "mission of mediator" by the U.S. soldiers on the Korean Peninsula.

Even today a durable peace has not been realized on the Korean Peninsula, the paper noted, and said the main reason is that the U.S. forces keep occupying South Korea and U.S. military bases are deployed there. Talk about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" cannot escape denunciation. It is known to everyone that no one intends to "invade the South."

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced a most constructive proposal on reunifying the country on a peaceful and democratic basis, and proposed to have a dialogue between the representatives of the North and the South to find a way of ending the artificial division of the country by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

Exposing the purpose pursued by the U.S. imperialists in increasing tension in Korea, the paper said: Today the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee and House Armed Services Committee take the double-faced position of approving the U.S. troop pullout plan on the one hand and seeking on the other a loophole for the indefinite presence of U.S. forces in South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN CONTINUES CITICISM OF NCU ELECTIONS

OW171547Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 17 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says that the intensified struggle of the South Korean people with the projected "election" just at hand is a total rejection of the "yusin system," a system for the long-term office of the Pak Chong-hui Puppet clique. It clearly shows how bitterly the puppets are repudiated and hated by the people, it adds.

Noting that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is going to stage the farce of "election to the National Conference for Unification" on 18 May the commentary says: The criminal attempt of the puppet clique to reinforce the system for long-term office and consolidate the "yusin" fascist rule through a fraudulent "election" is running up against the strong opposition of the South Korean people and public circles.

Recently the students of the Seoul University and the Ehwa Women's University held massive anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations against the projected criminal "election to the National Conference for Unification." People of various segments also oppose the election farce of the puppet clique in various forms and ways. Democratic personages and religionists made public statements one after another stressing that all "elections" under the "yusin" dictatorial system cannot be recognized.

The South Korean people, including peasants, are boycotting "stump speeches" of "candidates" in various parts, saying, "What's the use of holding meaningless elections," and openly revealing their intention not to participate in "voting." The scheme of the puppets to remain in power as ever through a bogus election is rejected by overseas compatriots, too.

The South Korean people of all strata resolutely oppose and reject the election farce because they know well what misfortunes and sufferings will be imposed upon them if the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is allowed to remain in power through a dark election to be staged by all illegal and fraudulent means. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must give up a foolish attempt to stay on in power through a masquerade and step down forthwith, the commentary emphasizes.

MINJU CHOSON also carries a commentary denouncing the South Korean puppets' projected election.

NODONG SINMUN ON ANNIVERSARY OF ROK MILITARY COUP

JK161251Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 15 May 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May commentary: "Traitorous Clique Selling the Nation and People While Relying on Outside Forces Will Be Judged by History"]

[Text] It has been 17 years since the Pak Chong-Hui puppet clique ventured the 16 May military coup in South Korea. The 16 May military coup was designed by the U.S. imperialists to frustrate the people's desire for the fatherland's reunification which had been suddenly heightened following the April popular uprising, and to continue holding South Korea as their colony and military base.

The U.S. imperialists employed the most heinous military fascist elements among the puppet military circles for this coup.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the military fascist dictatorial regime established in South Korea is a product of the policy of subjugation and war of the U.S. imperialists, and the regime fully serves that policy. The regime is characterized by its unprecedented oppression and barbarism and has become a model of the heinous fascist colonial ruling systems of the imperialists. Having seized power with guns and swords under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui clique turned South Korea into a darker living hell, hastened political subjugation and economic bankruptcy and created new obstacles on the road to the fatherland's reunification.

The development of the situation in South Korea during the past 17 years fully discloses that the Pak Chong-hui military fascist regime is a group of reckless, cowardly, shameless hangers-on, flunkeyist traitors and war maniacs. After taking puppet "power," the Pak Chong-hui military fascist clique covered South Korea with a network of military, police, intelligence and special agents, closed all democratic political, social, press and publishing organizations through fascist assault on patriotic forces, and turned South Korea into a prison, ruthlessly repressing patriots. Needless to say, all these atrocities were aimed at eradicating all political and social factors which might hinder the clique in serving the subjugation policy of the U.S. imperialists and selling the nation and the people.

Having tied the people hand and foot, the Pak Chong-hui clique called on the U.S. masters to beg for more economic and military aid and cleared the way for reinvasion by the Japanese aggressors by concocting the criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty." Because the first calls made by the Pak Chong-hui clique were to the U.S. and Japanese masters, the first thing the clique built following the 16 May military coup was entertainment establishments for foreigners. The first announcement was a declaration that the clique would take anticommunism as a top-priority state policy. All these were to serve outside forces and to win support from them for the purpose of confronting us. This is proven by the clique's maneuvers in which it has ceaselessly produced anticommunist propaganda, encouraged hostility among the people, aggravated tension by advocating North-South confrontation and boosted national division.

The puppets' nation-selling, traitorous maneuvers of fascism, treachery, war and division were further intensified following the October yusin farce. The yusin system was forcibly established in a terror-stricken atmosphere in which martial law was proclaimed in addition to a state of emergency, the constitution was rescinded, political activities were banned, college campuses and press organizations were blocked and tanks and armored vehicles were mobilized on the streets. The system was aimed at routing out democratic patriotic forces in South Korea, prolonging power, spurring war preparations, hampering reunification and perpetuating the nation's division in collusion with outside forces.

Constantly resorting to emergency decrees following the October yusin, the fascist hoodlums arrested, imprisoned and court-martialed numerous patriots and democratic personages who demanded democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification, ruthlessly executed and slaughtered them, and launched assaults against school campuses and press organizations.

When the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea and a peaceful solution to the Korean question became an urgent demand of the times, the puppets declared a state of war in South Korea, reinforced the South Korean armed forces, constantly disturbed peace and aggravated tension, staging military exercise commotions daily.

The so-called large-scale South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise which the puppets staged some time ago together with the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists in areas along the military demarcation line, showed that military provocation against us has reached a dangerous stage in which war could break out at any moment.

This danger is being further heightened because the South Korean belligerent elements are accelerating the unification of operational control, communication and weapon systems with the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and are frequently staging joint exercises in the eastern sea, clamoring about the military unity of South Korea, the United States and Japan.

Violating the 4 July North-South joint statement, which promised to achieve the fatherland's reunification on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity, the Pak Chong-hui clique has encouraged North-South confrontation and pursued a line of division. Today the clique is hellbent on perpetuating the nation's division by hook or by crook, babbling that division is preferable to reunification.

Suggesting simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the UN, unilateral entry of South Korea, and cross recognition, the clique is scheming to obtain international recognition for the present division of the nation and is even bribing its U.S. masters, begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialists. These facts fully disclose the ugly nature of the clique as a stooge of the imperialists. Everything the Pak Chong-hui clique has committed in South Korea during the past 17 years is a cursed crime of selling the nation and betraying the people.

The clique is now plotting a farce, the so-called election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification, for the purpose of fixing the nation's division and prolonging its power. To frustrate the people's spirit of resistance and to prevent opponents from being elected, the clique is intensifying its oppression and is arresting innocent residents under the pretext of establishing order. Moreover, to tailor the results of the election, the clique is lavishing a tremendous amount of money in vote-buying operations.

The election will take place under circumstances in which the people have no freedom of expression, political activities are prohibited, the democratic force of patriots is ruthlessly repressed and terror is rampant. Only the clique's stooges will be allowed to be elected. This is not an election. It is no accident that a mass movement is being vigorously waged in South Korea against the election farce under the yusin system. To the South Korean people, democratic rights and freedom, national sovereignty and dignity are as precious as their lives.

The South Korean people have waged persistent struggles against the military government, criminal South Korea-Japan talks, corrupt elections and revision of the constitution allowing a third presidential term. They have waged an antifascist democratization struggle this year to oppose the terrorist ruling system of the Pak Chong-hui clique, realize the democratization of social and political life, check the invasion and divisive schemes of outside forces, and achieve the nation's reunification. The South Korean people's struggle has been expanding and developing as a broader mass movement since the October yusin farce. The struggle being waged in South Korea against the fraudulent election is also part of the antifascist, antigovernment struggles. The fascist, terrorist ruling system of the Pak Chong-hui clique, the people's aspiration for democratic rights and the fatherland's reunification can never be compatible with each other.

If the nation-selling treason of the present South Korean rulers is allowed to continue poverty, absence of rights, political subjugation and economic bankruptcy will be further worsened. Peace in Korea will be more seriously threatened, and a new obstacle will be created on the road to the reunification.

In order to fulfill the life-or-death demand of the South Korean people, the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, a basic stumbling block to the fulfillment of the South Korean people's demands, must be opposed and eliminated. U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea, the fascist ruling system of the Pak Chong-hue clique--the most heinous executor of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialists and the most reactionary military terrorist group--must be brought to an end and a democratic government must be established in South Korea.

The fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification--the cherished desire of our people--can be realized only by smashing the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and terrorist ruling system of the Pak Chong-hui clique and realizing the democratization of South Korean society. The U.S. imperialists must stop abetting the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, abandon their aggressive ambition of maintaining two Koreas and permanently holding South Korea as their colony and military base and immediately withdraw from South Korea.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must abandon wanton thoughts of prolonging its life by clinging to the sleeves of outside forces and step down from power. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is betraying the people and selling the nation and the people to outside forces, will never be able to escape the stern judgment of history.

RADIO COMMENTARY EXHORTS 'THREE REVOLUTIONS' MOVEMENT

SK090648Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 8 May 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] Holding aloft the great leader's new year message and the party Central Committee's letter to all party members, today workers throughout the country are vigorously conducting an all-out advance toward the heights of the new prospective plan.

In order to successfully implement this new prospective plan, which envisages unprecedentedly high struggle goals and is a huge task of economic construction, we should thoroughly implement the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and should more vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

As is widely known, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a mass movement to accelerate the construction of socialism and communism by linking the work of remolding the workers' ideology with a mass innovation movement to build the economy and culture in a flexible manner through the principle of the speed battle. This movement will above all highly accelerate the construction of socialism by highly promoting the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the broad strata of the masses through the workers' ideological consciousness.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a powerful motive force in the construction of socialism because this movement helps mark new revolutionary advances in production and construction by further enhancing the technical and cultural level of the workers and by vigorously pushing ahead with a mass technical innovation movement.

Thus, with the successful accomplishment of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, continuous progress and advance will be marked in production and construction. Vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is therefore important today.

What then is an important task in vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions? The ideological revolution should be accelerated most of all in this connection. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: In order to effect the successful construction of socialism and communism, we should remold the ideological consciousness of workers in a communist manner by strengthening the ideological revolution, and should positively promote their revolutionary zeal and creativeness. So taught the great leader. The ideological revolution is aimed at developing all members of society into truly chuche-type communists by revolutionizing them into members of the working class. The principle of developing people into chuche-type communists ensure their endless loyalty to the great leader.

What then should we do to develop all workers into chuche-type revolutionaries, endlessly loyal to the great leader? We should above all strengthen indoctrination in the unitary ideology. To this end, we should continuously strengthen indoctrination of workers in the great leader's revolutionary ideology, his wise leadership and his noble communist morality, so that all workers will sincerely hold the great leader in high esteem and will unconditionally and thoroughly implement the leader's instructions. Next we should strengthen revolutionary and class indoctrination so as to help workers to thoroughly adhere to a class stand and revolutionary principles under any difficult and complicated circumstances whatsoever, and to resolutely struggle against imperialists and class enemies.

We should also strengthen indoctrination in the principle of the masses. Socialist and communist society is a society based on the principle of the masses. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions should therefore uphold the party slogan "One for all and all for one," and should indoctrinate workers to help them love their organizations and groups and struggle for the interests of the society, the people, the party and the revolution, devoting themselves to these struggles. Thus we should bring about the prevalence of a communist spirit throughout the entire society in which all workers help and guide each other and in which they work diligently, devoting themselves to society and to the group.

Next, we should indoctrinate all people to help them love labor, upholding the chuche-oriented and revolutionary labor law provided by the great leader. In order to help all people equally lead a prosperous life in a socialist society we should at the same time help them work hard and run national affairs in a frugal manner. Therefore, we should steadily indoctrinate all workers to help them regard labor as a most sacred and honorable thing, to love labor, voluntarily observe labor regulations, and further promote their awareness of being masters and their sense of responsibility in carrying out national affairs.

In order to vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, we should more actively push ahead with a technical revolution along with an ideological revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that in order to win the complete victory of socialism and construct communism, we should carry out a technical revolution along with an ideological revolution. So taught the great leader. The central task in implementing the new prospective plan is to more firmly solidifying the foundation of socialism by accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization and application of the people's economy. This task will be successfully carried out with the development of science and technology and the vigorous advance of the technical revolution.

Today a basic task in the technical revolution is to successfully carry out the three technical revolutions. By doing this, we can make the people's economy modern and liberate workers from arduous work. Thus we can successfully implement the new prospective plan and guarantee the workers a more affluent and modern lifestyle.

What then is the important task in vigorously advancing the three technical revolutions? It is to boldly meet higher requirements for the technical revolutions in all sectors and to more vigorously carry out a mass technical innovation movement. In our country, in which socialist industrialization has already been completed, the economy and technology are highly developed. We should therefore meet higher requirements for the technical innovation movement. In the industry sector we should highly modernize production by extensively adopting mechanized, automated and semi-automated systems and by actively improving technical processes. In order to successfully carry out the three technical revolutions we should set a high production growth goal and improve the qualitative index of production. We should struggle to set a high goal in each production stage so as to implement the new prospective plan ahead of schedule. We should also pay close attention to improving the qualitative production index, reflecting labor production efficiency, prime cost per product and product quality. Thus we should drastically improve the qualitative standard of our economy and raise to world standards all qualitative indices reflecting the quality of products at the earliest possible date.

What should we do to successfully carry out the technical revolutions? All workers should highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and should thoroughly smash technical mysticism. They should further strengthen a creative cooperation with technicians. In order to vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions we should, along with ideological and technical revolutions, vigorously accelerate the cultural revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the cultural revolution is designed to eliminate cultural backwardness--a vestige of the old society--and is a struggle for the creation of socialist and communist culture. So taught the great leader. The cultural revolution is one of the central tasks in vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

With people remolded according to chuche requirements, thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution, all members of society can construct a highly developed society in which they can lead content, independent and creative lives as true masters of nature and society. They can also brilliantly fulfill the chuche cause throughout society.

What is the important task in implementing the cultural revolution? The task is to vigorously wage a struggle to realize intellectualization throughout society. This task must be fulfilled instantly, because the cultural revolution is designed for the achievement of socialist and communist construction. Therefore, our immediate task is to train all workers as intelligent and competent socialist builders who possess general knowledge attainable through middle and high school education and are familiar with more than one modern technique. The work of raising the technical and cultural standard of workers to the level of a college education should be carried out step by step in a steady manner, taking into account the present situation. In order to successfully carry out the cultural revolution we should properly establish culture in terms of production and daily life, and help all workers lead their daily life according to the socialist life style.

Indeed, marking a new turning point in carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--by vigorously carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, is a decisive factor guaranteeing the prompt acceleration of socialist construction and the successful achievement of the high goals of the Second 7-Year Plan which loom before us.

Therefore, all workers should not be complacent with the achievements they have attained in the struggle to win the red flag of the three revolutions. They should endeavor to make continuous progress and advance in an all-out movement for the implementation of the new prospective plan unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by more aggressively promoting this movement.

BRIEFS

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 16 May--The party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Hak-sop returned home on 15 May by plane after visiting the German Democratic Republic and Hungary. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 16 May 78 SK]

NODONG SINMUN GREETES AKAHATA--Pyongyang, 17 May--The editorial committee of NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to the editorial board of AKAHATA on the 50th anniversary of the founding of AKAHATA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party. The message pointed to the successes registered by AKAHATA and extended support and solidarity for its just struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 17 May 78 SK]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA--Pyongyang, 17 May--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea left here on 16 May by plane to attend the 17th Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Union of Youth. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 17 May 78 SK]

SWISS PROGRESSIVE ORGANIZATIONS--Pyongyang, 17 May--The central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the regular convention of the Swiss Progressive Organizations. It said: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly hails the regular convention of your organization, and through it friendly greetings to the entire members of your organizations. We are convinced that your convention will mark an important milestone in the struggle of your organizations against the imperialists' aggressive policy and exploitation by monopoly capital and for defence of the democratic rights and vital interests of the working masses and for social progress. Believing that the friendly relations between our two parties will continue to develop favourably, we heartily wish your convention great success in its work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 17 May 78 SK]

SWISS WORKERS PARTY--Pyongyang, 17 May--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 11th Convention of the Workers' Party of Switzerland. The message said: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly hails the 11th Convention of the Workers' Party of Switzerland, and through it extends friendly greetings to the entire members of your party and the Swiss working people. The Workers' Party of Switzerland is waging an active struggle against exploitation by monopoly capital and for the democratic rights of the working people, social progress and for the independence of the party, and registering many successes in it. Believing that your convention will consolidate and develop the party and further promote the struggle of the Swiss working class and working people, we wish it great successes in its work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 17 May 78 SK]

NCU ELECTION TURNOUT REPORTED 'PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY'

SK180841Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0835 GMT 18 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 18 May (HAPTONG)--Voting in today's election designed to choose 2,583 electoral college delegates is progressing smoothly across the nation, marred only by opposition boycott.

About 60.6 per cent of the total eligible voters of 16,877,189 cast their ballots as of 2 p.m., according to the latest voting figure compiled by the Home Ministry. The highest voting rate was registered by North Chungchong provincial voters with 72.5 per cent. The voting rate in Seoul, where opposition sentiment is relatively strong was only 46.5 per cent as of 2 p.m.

Opposition parties, especially the major opposition New Democratic Party, were boycotting the election on grounds that the present election law prohibiting the participation of political parties in campaigning and providing for strictly government-supervised campaigns would in no way ensure a fair election atmosphere.

HERALD Editorial

SK180204Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 May 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "NCU Election"]

[Text] The nation goes to the polls today to elect 2,583 delegates to the National Conference for Unification, a supreme representative organ of this country. The present constitution defines the National Conference for Unification as the depository of the sovereignty of the people as this organization is charged with very important functions which help shape the destiny of our fatherland. In essence, the National Conference is a representative body for national consensus on matters concerning national unification and other important matters, including the election of the president of this republic.

The functions to be carried out by the delegates of the Second NCU, who will be elected today, are very important to our country in a broad and lofty sense, but some voters seem to feel that those functions are on too high a plane and do not affect their day-to-day living. It is true that NCU delegates deal mainly with constitutional matters, not legislative activities involving taxes and property rights that immediately affect the lives of ordinary citizens. But it is necessary for eligible voters to know that legislative activities by the National Assembly are governed by the constitution and that the NCU has the power to discuss and confirm any amendments to the constitution proposed by members of the National Assembly.

Accordingly, it would be fallacious to think that the election of delegates to the National Conference is not too important. The NCU is a supreme representative organization of the country which is composed of delegates elected through direct popular elections. If the conference is to function as the depository of national sovereignty in a true and valid sense, delegates to the conference should be elected by an overwhelming majority of our eligible voters. In this important respect, the government has called on the eligible voters to vote in today's NCU election without fail.

Especially, today's election for the Second National Conference is held amid the rapid turn of events surrounding the important issue of peace on the Korean Peninsula. Since the beginning of this year, the problem of Korean peace has emerged as a major topic in the international diplomatic arena. [paragraph continues]

Yugoslavian President Tito and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu were widely reported to have discussed the Korean question with U.S. Government leaders during their visits to Washington. Communist Party Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng of China recently visited Pyongyang and fully endorsed the North Korean unification policy.

These developments, plus those still to be unfolded, including Ceausescu's visit to North Korea and the China visit of Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's adviser on national security, point to the need for firming the national consensus on our practical and realistic approach toward the problem of Korean unification. The conference is entrusted with the lofty mission of advancing the peaceful unification of the fatherland. Thus, voters need to carefully examine the qualifications of candidates in their constituencies to pick those delegates who can contribute their knowledge, wisdom and foresight to the process of deliberations on the peaceful unification of our fatherland and other important matters. The way to demonstrate our people's united will for the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula, as well as their sense of political participation, is for all eligible voters to go to the polls and exercise their sacred voting rights.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR ALL-OUT ANTIDROUGHT MEASURES

SK180315Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0306 GMT 18 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 18 May (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui Wednesday showed deep concern over the prolonged spell of drought afflicting the nation and instructed his cabinet to map out a thorough antidrought measure.

Visiting the antidrought headquarters set up at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the chief executive ordered the Education Ministry to mobilize middle and high school students for antidrought work. Military facilities also should be enlisted, if and whenever necessary, in combating the drought.

Pak emphasized, however, what is more important than this is to work out thorough antidrought measures in advance ready for use in times of drought. He told the headquarters personnel to convert rice paddies vulnerable to drought into fields for other crops. A great portion of rice paddies across the country have been parched up in the midst of the unprecedented spell of dry weather continuing for three consecutive months.

RPR RADIO SCORES U.S. MILITARY AID, JOINT COMMAND

SK140340Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 May 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Heinous Maneuvers To Abet the Pak Chong-hui Clique in Seeking a Dangerous War Venture"]

[Text] It is said that on 10 May the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved bills submitted by the administration regarding the transfer of \$800 million worth of military equipment to South Korea in addition to \$275 million worth of military aid and the stockpile of \$90 million worth of munitions. Prior to this on 20 April the U.S. Congress approved a bill for the sale of \$50.5 million worth of weapons to South Korea.

This is a criminal revelation of the U.S. imperialists' hidden intention to fulfill their aggressive goal against the Korean Peninsula by further reinforcing their military capability in South Korea behind the screen of holding discussions on troop withdrawal, continuing their military occupation of South Korea and abetting the Pak Chong-hui clique in this maneuver.

The U.S. imperialists seek to continue their forcible occupation of South Korea on the pretext of the existence of tension on the Korean Peninsula, which they themselves have heightened to this end. They also seek to provoke another aggressive war against North Korea by military support to the Pak Chong-hui clique. In order to achieve such a criminal objective, the U.S. imperialists have reinforced the military capability of U.S. forces in South Korea behind the screen of holding discussions on troop withdrawal. Under the pretext of so-called compensatory measures for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, they have also continuously transferred greater quantities of lethal weapons and military equipment to the Pak Chong-hui clique.

As is widely known, the U.S. imperialists, contrary to the pledge for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, have further reinforced their military capability in South Korea behind the screen of holding discussions on troop withdrawal, and have continuously staged war exercises, thus running amok to make war preparations. Clamoring about compensatory measures and the balance of power, they have shipped greater quantities of mass lethal weapons, military equipment and other sophisticated war materials to South Korea from the U.S. mainland and military bases outside South Korea. They have reinforced the military capability of their tactical air forces in South Korea and in the western Pacific region. They plan to reorganize one of the U.S. infantry battalions in South Korea into a tank battalion equipped with the new model M-60 tank.

While saying that they oppose the oppression of human rights, the U.S. imperialists have actually continued to supply large quantities of weapons and military equipment to the Pak Chong-hui clique, whose job is to oppress human rights, and have helped in seeking a war venture by giving military aid to the clique. The plan for the transfer of greater quantities of mass lethal weapons--including 6,000 tons of ammunition and 342 air-to-air missiles--from U.S. mainland and overseas military bases to South Korea under the cloak of a weapons sale, and the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee's approval of a bill concerning the transfer of \$800 million worth of military equipment from the U.S. forces, clearly indicate how desperately the U.S. imperialists are running amok to provoke another aggressive war.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists, having staged the farce of holding a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the headquarters of a combined South-Korea-U.S. command on 12 May, officially announced that they would establish an aggressive organ. This is part of their aggressive policy. This also clearly shows how desperately they are running amok to provoke another war. All these facts show that while ostensibly talking about troop withdrawal, the U.S. imperialists have run amok to reinforce their military capability in South Korea, make war preparations and obstruct our country's reunification by abetting the Pak Chong-hui clique, thus fulfilling their aggressive desire against the Korean Peninsula. Considering this, it is a blatant challenge to our people, who desire peace and independent reunification, and to millions of the world people who love peace. It is an intolerable criminal act of trampling underfoot and threatening peace on the Korean Peninsula and in the world for the U.S. imperialists to continuously reinforce the military capability of their forces in South Korea behind the screen of holding discussions on troop withdrawal, and maneuver to continuously transfer greater quantities of lethal weapons and military equipment to the Pak Chong-hui clique.

The U.S. imperialists should stop acts reinforcing their military capability in South Korea and provoking war. They should immediately withdraw from South Korea in accordance with their pledge and the UN resolution, taking with them all aggressive and lethal weapons, and immediately stop the game of abetting the Pak Chong-hui clique in its war seeking venture.

BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONE MINISTER--Seoul, 9 May--Premier Choe Kyn-ha, on behalf of President Pak Chong-hui today conferred the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Kwanghwa medal, on visiting Foreign Minister Abdulai O. Conteh of Sierra Leone. After the presentation ceremony, the premier and Mr. Conteh exchanged their views on strengthening friendly ties between the two countries. The foreign minister arrived here Monday for a five-day official visit to South Korea at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Pak Tong-chin. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0252 GMT 9 May 78 SK]

GHANA FISHERY AGREEMENT--Seoul, 9 May--South Korea and Ghana have agreed in principle to conclude a bilateral fishery agreement within this year. It was learned today. The agreement has been reached between the Korean Government and J.H. K. Folsom, visiting Ghanaian deputy minister of agriculture and forestry, sources concerned said. The west African country is reportedly to proclaim a 200-mile economic sea zone off its coast effective 1 Jan. next year. The draft fishery pact included provisions regarding Korea's fishing rights and catch quota off Ghana's coast and Korea's use of Ghanaian ports as advance fishing bases, the sources said. Currently 21 Korean deep-sea fishing vessels are operating off Ghana's coast. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0104 GMT 9 May 78 SK]

BUDDHA BIRTHDAY PAROLE--Seoul, 12 May--A total of 1,268 exemplary inmates will be paroled from penitentiaries and juvenile reformatories on the 2,522nd birthday of Buddha that falls on Sunday. To be released are those whose remaining terms range from one to 30 months and who have acquired industrial skill in various fields while in detention, according to the Justice Ministry today. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 12 May 78 SK]

GUATEMALA CULTURAL AGREEMENT--Seoul, 12 May--South Korea and Guatemala Thursday concluded a bilateral cultural agreement. The pact was signed in Guatemala city between South Korean Ambassador to Guatemala Yi Nam-ki and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Adolfo Molina Orantes. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0058 GMT 12 May 78 SK]

DOMESTIC AUTO SALES--Seoul, 15 May--A total of 23,207 passenger cars were sold on the domestic market during the first four months of this year, according to statistics compiled by the Commerce-Industry Ministry. The figure reflected a whopping rise of more than two times over the 10,838 units reported during the like period a year earlier. During the four-month period, KIA Industrial Company sold 4,435 passenger cars, up 29 percent from the comparable period of 1977, Saehan Motor Company 3,499 passenger sedans, up 154 percent, and Hyundai Motor Company 15,273 passenger cars, up 154 percent. During the cited period the three local auto assemblers also sold 2,144 buses, some 66 percent more than the comparable period of 1977, and 19,458 trucks, up 119 percent. Meanwhile, ministry sources said, the ministry is considering liberalizing the import of foreign-made trucks to help meet the growing domestic demand. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 15 May 78 SK]

UNEN ARTICLE DENOUNCES PEKING'S NATIONALITIES POLICY, CHAUVINISM

OW180445Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Report on unattributed 16 May UNEN article: "The Adventurist Policy of the Maoists in Relation to National Minorities"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME)--The paper UNEN said today that the present leaders in Peking are continuing Mao Tse-tung's adventurist policy toward national minorities in the PRC, and that publication of Volume V of Mao's works attest to this. It asserts that the new Chinese leadership gives its own interpretation to certain quotations from Mao's speeches and directives in pursuing foreign and domestic policies.

Mao Tse-tung pursued an infamous policy toward China's national minorities. Mao viewed the minorities issue in light of his own mercenary motives and infringed on their right to self-determination. UNEN stresses that Mao Tse-tung's and his successors' policies regarding national minorities are fundamentally alien to Marxism-Leninism.

Ever since the people of Inner Mongolia achieved autonomy, they have tried to establish strong ties with the Soviet Union and the MPR. The Maoists have often attempted to use this aspiration in their ill-intentioned policy against the MPR or, more precisely, to use Inner Mongolia to draw the MPR over to their side. However, UNEN declares, when it became evident that the Chinese leadership's malicious intentions could never be realized, it began to sow discord in relations between the people of the MPR and Inner Mongolia. China's leaders turned Inner Mongolia into a "denied area".

In Volume V of the "Works of Mao Tse-tung" there is considerable material on Tibet. It is known that Tibetan issues attracted the particular attention of the Chinese leadership headed by Mao Tse-tung. Mao pursued a policy of assimilation of the Tibetan people and annexation of Tibetan territory. In 1958, on orders of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese initiated an armed invasion of Tibet, resulting in the repression of thousands of Tibetan patriots.

The political campaign labeled "Cheng Feng" (campaign to rectify the workstyle) carried out by the Maoists in 1958 completely exposed the great-power chauvinist essence of their policy. During this and other political campaigns in China, thousands upon thousands of intellectuals and leading cadres were dismissed from their jobs, imprisoned or forced into exile. All of them, UNEN notes, were accused of "nationalism."

BULGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL FILIPOV ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR

OW161655Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1517 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME)--Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here today at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

Welcoming him at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport were D. Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Gombojab, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; C. Molom, chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials. Kostadin Gyaurov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the MPR, was also present.

BATMONH RECEIVES VISITING CEMA FINANCE-BANK OFFICIALS

OW180653Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1522 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 May (MONTSAME)--J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received the heads of delegations from CEMA member countries and representatives of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank. These officials are taking part in the regular 34th session of the permanent CEMA commission for monetary and financial questions. The meeting, which passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere, was attended by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; E. Byambaajab, chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department; T. Molom, MPR minister of finance; and D. Dandzan, chairman of the main administration of the MPR State Bank.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES YUGOSLAV PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION

OW170638Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1436 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN reports that Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, has received a party workers' delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which is visiting here in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the MPRP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES AYMAG, CITY TRADE UNION LEADERS

OW170640Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1437 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 May (MONTSAME)--UNEN reports today that Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, has received the chairmen of aymag and city councils of Mongolian trade unions and familiarized himself with the work of trade union organizations in light of the decisions of the party Central Committee's third plenum (1977).

MAYDAR PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOVIET CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

OW180700Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1444 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 May (MONTSAME)--A group of Soviet construction workers working on projects in Erdenet (northern Mongolia) has been awarded MPR orders and medals. The decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium on the awards notes the active participation of Soviet construction workers in the building of socialism in the MPR and their great labor successes. The highest MPR awards were presented by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. Comrade D. Maydar stressed the disinterested fraternal assistance of the Soviet people and said the Erdenet construction project was a vivid example.

AFGHAN LEADER THANKS MONGOLIAN LEADERS FOR GREETINGS

OW160628Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 May (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN published the reply telegram from Nur Mohammed Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, to the MPR leaders. The telegram expresses warm gratitude for the congratulations sent in connection with his election to the post of chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan.

SURRENDERED COMMUNIST INSURGENTS APOLOGIZE IN CEREMONY

BK121522Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 May 78 BK

[Text] The (?7) BCP [Burma Communist Party] insurgents of the (KONTI) guerrilla unit under BCP 815 military region, which is in the eastern sector of (Mong Ying), who surrendered in April begged the people's pardon in a ceremony at Mong Yawng Stadium on the morning of 9 May. The ceremony was presided over by U Nam Sam of Ward No 3 of Mong Yawng.

Speaking on behalf of the surrendered insurgents, Aik Too and Aik Kyan Yan said that they returned to the fold because they could no longer tolerate the BCP's wrongful acts, bullying of the people in various ways and other traitorous acts. They then begged the indigent people of the Union to pardon them for their mistakes.

Party Unit Chairman U Sai San Thet then presented the surrendered insurgents with relief goods on behalf of the people of the area. The ceremony was attended by about 3,000 people--responsible officials of the party, council and army, personnel of government departments and people from the surrounding villages.

ARMY VICE CHIEF OF STAFF TOURS KACHIN STATE 12-15 MAY

BK151456Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 May 78 BK

[Text] Army Vice Chief of Staff Brig Gen Aye Ko, in the company of Quartermaster General Col Tin Sein, Inspector General of Defense Services Col Soe Myint, Director of Ordnances Service Col Thaung Dan and general staff officers, toured and inspected the jurisdiction of the Northern Military Command from 12 to 15 May.

At 0800 on 12 May, Brig Gen Aye Ko and his party left by military plane for Bhamo. At the airport, Northern Military Command Commander Col Saw Maung, party and council functionaries and Tactical Operations Commander Lt Col Chit Tin received the army vice chief of staff. At the Tactical Operations Center, the operations commander briefed the visitors on the strategy and regional situation and Brig Gen Aye Ko gave the necessary instructions.

That afternoon, the army vice chief of staff and his party proceeded to Myitkyina and were received at the airport by the Kachin State Regional Party Committee and people's council members, the deputy commander of the Northern Military Command and Tactical Operations commanders.

On the morning of 13 May, the army vice chief of staff and party flew to Putao by helicopter and later inspected the garrison there. Responsible officials explained the regional situation and crop cultivation to the army vice chief of staff. In the afternoon, the army vice chief of staff proceeded to Machanbaw and Sumprabum and held a meeting with party and council functionaries. Brig Gen Aye Ko later inspected the garrisons in the regions.

On 14 May, Brig Gen Aye Ko and his party inspected the garrison in Tanai and were briefed on the operational and regional situation and on the in-service livestock breeding and cooperative work undertaken there. Brig Gen Aye Ko gave the necessary instructions.

On the morning of 15 May, the army vice chief of staff and his party visited the hospital of the 331st Medical Unit in Myitkyina and also studied the construction of Guesthouse No 1 of the Northern Military Command. The commander of the Northern Military Command later briefed Brig Gen Aye Ko on the operational and regional situation and the army vice chief of staff gave the necessary instructions. The army vice chief of staff and party left Myitkyina and arrived in Rangoon at 1530.

EDITORIAL SUGGESTS SEEKING NEW MARKETS FOR EXPORTS

BK140833Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 14 May 78 BK

[From the press review, 14 May LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN editorial: "Finding Markets For New Export Goods"]

[Text] We have learned from press reports that a representative from Malaysia, who is visiting Burma, on 11 May visited the Lanmadaw Township Cooperative Society and offered to regularly import a variety of dried fish and shrimp. It was also learned that the representative visited departments concerned because he wants to import not only marine products but also teak and minerals. This is indeed interesting news.

Although some of the goods produced in Burma have gained popularity in foreign countries, these goods have not been exported through legal channels but have been smuggled out. For example, ngabo ke chauk [a type of dried fish] is quite popular and in demand in foreign countries. However, this commodity is not legally exported from Burma, but rather smuggled by the Burmese blackmarket and then resold to customers.

Therefore, it is necessary to make collective efforts to realize export targets, as well as to find new markets for Burmese goods. Only then will local export enterprises develop and requirements at home, such as tools, equipment and consumer goods, be met.

BRIEFS

FINNISH AMBASSADOR--The Finnish ambassador designate to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Mr (Mauri Mikael Eggert), presented his credentials to President U Ne Win at Presidential House on Aung Mye Road on 11 May. The ceremony was attended by Col Aye Kyaw, director general of the president's office, and U Tin Kyaw Hlaing, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 11 May 78 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the president has appointed Dr Maung Maung Aung as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 15 May 78 BK]

FRG OFFICIAL MEETS MINISTERS--Herr (Horst Hessay), member of the European parliament, as well as of the Economic Affairs and Advisory committees of the FRG federal parliament, on 16 May called on Minister of Planning and Finance U Tun Tin and Minister of Industry II Col Maung Cho. The FRG official, who arrived on 15 May and will stay in Burma until 19 May, also held talks with a group of Burmese officials headed by Director General of the Foreign Economic Relations Department U Thein Myint. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 May 78 BK]

AUSTRALIAN ASSISTANCE--Australian aid in the form of 56.5 million worth of bulldozers and other vehicles and machines for the Moby dam project was handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests at a ceremony in Rangoon on 13 May. The ceremony was attended by the Australian ambassador to Burma, Mr Lavett, and the deputy minister of agriculture and forests, U Kyaw Htein, among others. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 May 78 BK]

SMUGGLING BOATS SEIZED--As a result of effective action by the navy, people's councils and customs, a total of 858 smuggling boats have been seized since 1974. Of this number, 458 boats were sold to state economic enterprises and cooperative societies and 90 are being held temporarily. The remaining 310 boats will also be sold, with priority being given to fishery cooperative societies. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 May 78 BK]

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT--Daw Than Han, director of the International Organizations and Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed director general of the same department, effective from 8 April 1978. [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 29 Apr 78 p 1 BK]

COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT--Since 1976-77 fiscal year, the Communications Corporation, with a loan of \$21 million from the World Bank, has started a communications development project in the country. Training of skilled workers for the project will begin soon, with installation of equipment beginning around August. Under the project, automatic telephone exchanges, which can accommodate 17,000 new phone lines and 22,500 new phones, will be installed in 13 cities--Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Pegu, Magwe, Taunggyi, Myitkyina, Prome, Lashio, Tourngoo and Meiktila. The project also includes setting up of five radio microwave lines for communications between Rangoon and Mandalay; Rangoon and Moulmein; Rangoon and Bassein; Bassein and Akyab; and Moulmein and Tavoy. After the project is completed as scheduled in 1980, direct autophone links will be established between 9 cities--Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Pegu, Magwe, Prome and Meiktila. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 May 78 BK]

FOODSTUFFS, GENERAL GOODS CORPORATION--The Foodstuffs and General Goods Corporation recorded better results in fiscal 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77. The corporation increased its purchase of domestic goods by 149.8 million kyats and of foreign goods by 39.7 million kyats. Sales of goods at home rose by 148.8 million kyats and to foreign countries by 1.5 million kyats. Milling and production also rose by 22.9 million kyats. The corporation was also able to reduce the selling prices of 39 items, including basic foodstuffs. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 May 78 BK]

SWISS M-L COMMUNIST PARTY GREETES NATIONAL DAY

BK170232Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 May 78 BK

[Text] Respectfully to the KCP Central Committee:

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the great victory of the Kampuchean people we would like to extend to you our warmest congratulations.

Under KCP leadership headed by Comrade Pol Pot, the Kampuchean people achieved a great victory over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. Since the achievement of this victory, the Kampuchean people have waged a heroic struggle to build socialism in Democratic Kampuchea and to defend the independence of a newly founded state. We are convinced that those who have aggressed against Kampuchea, especially the social imperialists, will be defeated. We are also convinced that the Kampuchean people, under the guidance of a correct and genuine communist party, enlightened by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung thought, will certainly always achieve victory.

Communist salutations.

[Signed] Swiss Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Central Committee

DETAILS OF CAPTURED SRV SOLDIER'S CONFESSION REPORTED

BK180514Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 May 78 BK

[Report on 7 May confession by Sergeant Vinh Huyen of the SRV naval forces captured on 13 February 1978 in Cambodian territorial waters near Kaoh Angkrang--portion recorded]

[Summary] Fully aware of the expansionist and annexationist nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their stubborn pursuit of their Indochina federation strategy to include Democratic Kampuchea in a Vietnamese-dominated Indochina federation, the Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces have pooled all their strength to combat this aggression. In their offensive campaigns against Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered a series of defeats.

"As additional proof of the true stubborn nature of the Vietnamese in their aggressive attempts to annex Kampuchean territory and include it in an Indochina federation and of their defeat, we would like to report on the following confession by Vinh Huyen, a sergeant of the SRV naval forces, who was captured by our revolutionary armed forces on 13 February 1978 while infiltrating into our territorial waters on an intelligence mission near Kaoh Angkrang."

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with translation into Cambodian] "My name is Vinh Huyen, 22. I was born in Vinh Hiep village, Chau Thanh district, Kien Giang Province. I am a sergeant of the naval forces, commander of navy craft No 0919 of a naval platoon of the 4th Company, 309th Battalion, Dai Thang Regiment, Ham Long Division from Hanoi.

"In March 1976, I was drafted by the Vietnamese administration to serve in the infantry forces. I was then in the 4th Platoon, 2d Company, 3d Battalion, 519th Regiment of Kien Giang Province. I served in this unit for a month; then I was assigned by Superior Officer Nguyen Van Cau, commander of the 519th Regiment, to take military training in Bac Lieu Province.

My instructor was Superior Officer Ngo Van Hien from Hanoi. I studied methods of collecting intelligence information, combat techniques and topography. After 1 month of training, I returned to my unit in Kien Giang."

I was sent in in January 1977 to receive political training and was told that the KCP did not recognize the Vietnamese Communist Party as its superior. Our Vietnamese Communist Party could not accept this, so we had to attack and occupy Kampuchea. My instructor reported on the situation in the SRV and on the international situation. I was told that the most urgent problem for the SRV was the food shortage. The armed forces and people were suffering from famine. The instructor also told us that farmland in the SRV was poor and our ricefields did not yield much rice. I was told the SRV armed forces and people could not yet solve the food shortage problem. My instructor went on to say that for our survival we had to attack Kampuchea in order to seize its rice crop and if we did not do so, we would all die of starvation.

"He then said: The only way to survive is to attack Kampuchea and seize the rice crop. If we do not attack Kampuchea, all of us will die. Kampuchea is rich in everything, and it is also a small country. The instructor, furthermore, stressed that if we could attack and occupy Kampuchea, our Vietnamese Communist Party would send provincial, district and commune cadres from Hanoi to administer Kampuchean territory in order to make it easier to control, and we would set up a new communist party in Kampuchea under Vietnamese control."

In October 1977, I was promoted to the rank of sergeant. On 1 January 1978, I was transferred to the naval forces and assumed the position of platoon leader. On 5 January 1978 three of us attended a meeting presided over by Lt Vinh Minh Chau and were assigned to an intelligence mission in Kampuchean territorial waters. We were also told that if the mission succeeded we would be promoted and that I personally would be promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

"On the night of 6 February 1978, our team left on its mission. All of us were sad; but if I did not go on the mission, my parents would be arrested and imprisoned and I would be thrown in jail and later tried and condemned to death. We were all sad and worried but we tried to disguise ourselves as fishermen. We moved into Kampuchean territorial waters and began fishing while at the same time trying to study the situation in the area. At about 0200 my boat moved close to the Kampuchean island of Angkrang. We were then surrounded and arrested by the Kampuchean armed forces on 13 February. [end recording]

EASTERN SECTOR WORKERS STRIVE TO FULFILL 1978 PLAN

BK160524Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 May 78 BK

[Unattributed narrative]

[Summary] ur cooperative peasants in all regions, sectors and districts throughout the Kampuchean countryside have basically fulfilled the plan for building irrigation networks, dams, reservoirs, canals, ditches and field embankments, which they also repaired, strengthened, expanded and built during the past dry season. They are mushrooming throughout the countryside. They are the symbols and evidence of the sweat and firm and resolute struggle of our collective people, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, in their efforts to fulfill and even overfulfill the 1978 plan.

In addition to building irrigation networks, our cooperative peasants are enthusiastically growing the early-year rice crop by continuously linking themselves to the revolutionary army which is fighting in the forefront to defend our Kampuchean territory, territorial waters, sea and islands.

Our cooperative peasants in Prey Veng Khang Tbong sector of the eastern region are also striving with a lofty sense of responsibility to fulfill the 1978 plan.

"In solving the water conservancy problem, our cooperative peasants have basically completed the construction of a dam flanking the Trabek River which is 21,500 meters long, 50 meters wide and 1/2 to 4 meters high." [as heard] They built this dam along the two banks of the Trabek River from (Kompong Chen) in Baphnum district to (Boeng Khchoeng) in (Peam Montea) commune of Kompong Trabek district.

"Upon seeing the lofty dam flanking the Trabek River, our cooperative peasants in Prey Veng Khang Tbong sector are very proud and happy. They share the opinion that it was only because of the KCP with its correct guidance and the strong and powerful collective strength that they were able to build such a dam on the Trabek River. In the future, water from the Trabek River will not inundate the surrounding areas and damage rice and other crops and our people's property as it did in the old society under private ownership. There also will not be a water shortage as there was previously. With this dam the 7,568 hectares of ricefields located along the two banks of the river will have sufficient water and be filled with evergreen rice crops in all seasons. We should certainly face a perpetually bright future.

"Encouraged by the successes achieved during the past dry season, our cooperative peasants in Prey Veng Khang Tbong sector are determined to intensify their drive to maximize rice yield in this dry season in order to turn their sector into a constant firm base for the forefront."

This firm determination has been transformed into vigorous activities to fulfill all the tasks in all areas. In all cooperatives, workshops of all types and worksites, we can see cooperative peasants busily collecting and preparing fertilizer; producing farm tools; taking care of farm animals; growing rice, secondary food crops and vegetables; and fulfilling other tasks.

"Despite a number of difficulties and obstacles, they are determined to work to completely fulfill the 1978 rice production plan in order to secure a food supply which will improve their living conditions and contribute to building and making our Democratic Kampuchea prosperous and plentiful in all fields by rapid strides. They are also determined to support the forefront in order to make our revolutionary army perpetually strong so that it can effectively struggle to smash the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors who have continued to commit acts of intrusion, provocation and encroachment against our Kampuchean territory and defend the national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity and the Kampuchean race to preserve it for future generations."

BRIEFS

TILE, BRICK FACTORY--Revolutionary workers at the tile and brick factory in Tram Kak district, southwestern region, have turned their indignation against the Vietnamese enemy into an inexhaustible source of strength and struggled to produce tiles and bricks for distribution to people in the forefront. There are two kilns in this factory. The larger one can produce more than 100,000 tiles and 20,000 bricks at a time, and the smaller one 20,000 bricks and more than 80,000 tiles at a time. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 May 78 BK]

TEXTILE MILL--Revolutionary workers at the textile mill in Thmar Kuol, northwestern region, are striving to fulfill all their tasks by linking themselves to the revolutionary army's movement to defend the country and the cooperative peasants' movement to maximize rice production. The Thmar Kuol textile mill is a medium-size mill with 50 semiautomatic looms. The workers at this mill have produced so far a large quantity of scarves, mosquito nets and cloth. They have also produced sufficient rice and other crops to support themselves. They are determined to produce more scarves, mosquito nets and cloth to support the people and revolutionary army in the forefront. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 May 78 BK]

PHOUN SIPASEUT, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT TO MALAYSIA

BK180538Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 May 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 17 May, the Lao Government delegation led by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut arrived in Vientiane from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia by special plane after successfully concluding a 3-day friendly visit to Malaysia.

On hand to greet Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut and his party at Wattai Airport were Vice Premier and Education and Religious Affairs Minister Phoumi Vongvichit, other ministers and vice ministers, chiefs and deputy chiefs of various departments and many high-ranking cadres from various ministries. The delegation was also welcomed at Wattai Airport by (Lee Chuk-hong), Malaysian charge d'affaires in Laos, and many foreign diplomats in Laos.

It is reported that our government delegation arrived in Kuala Lumpur on 16 May by special plane. It was warmly welcomed at Subang Airport by His Excellency Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, foreign minister of Malaysia, and some high-ranking officials concerned. Some foreign diplomats based in Malaysia also greeted the delegation at the airport.

After our delegation had distributed a statement on its visit to Malaysia to press reporters and other circles concerned, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail escorted Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut and other delegation members to the guest house in Kuala Lumpur in a special convoy of cars. On the afternoon of the same day Phoun Sipaseut and the delegation paid a courtesy call on Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail at the Malaysian Foreign Ministry.

Talks were then held between the government delegations of the two countries in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. On the evening of the same day, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen hosted a banquet at the Hilton Hotel in honor of Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut and his party. Attending the banquet on the Malaysian side were many ministers and deputy ministers. Some foreign diplomats were also invited to the banquet.

At the banquet, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail and Phoun Sipaseut made speeches. Both of them hailed the official visit to Malaysia of our government delegation, which marks an important step in the consolidation and development of the friendly relations and existing mutual understanding between the governments and peoples of Laos and Malaysia. This visit also contributes to creating an atmosphere of friendship, peace and cooperation among the various nations in the Southeast Asian region. Malaysian art performances were staged during the banquet, thus creating an atmosphere of joy and happiness from beginning to end.

On the morning of 16 May, Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut and party paid a courtesy call on Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn at the prime minister's office. Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail was present. In the meeting, the hosts and the guests had a friendly talk.

Then Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut and his party attended a briefing on Malaysia's economic development plan at the prime minister's office and visited the forestry research institute in (Jepong). On the morning of 17 May, the delegation visited the agricultural research and development institute outside Kuala Lumpur and was greeted by Agriculture Minister Datuk Ahmad Shariff and officials concerned. On the afternoon of the same day Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut and party left Kuala Lumpur for Vientiane by special plane.

On hand to see the delegation off at Subang Airport were Agriculture Minister Datuk Ahmad Shariff, who represented Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen who was tied up with other business, the deputy foreign minister and some high-ranking officials. Some foreign diplomats also saw the delegation off at the airport.

It was also reported that during our government delegation's stopovers at Don Muang Airport in Thailand en route to and from Malaysia, our delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnimon. The delegation was also greeted and seen off at the airport by Khamphan Simmalavong, our charge d'affaires to Thailand, embassy cadres and the SRV ambassador to Thailand.

Joint Communiqué Issued

BK180220Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 May 78 BK

[Text of 17 May Lao-Malaysian joint communiqué]

- [Text] 1. An LPDR Government delegation led by His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, paid an official visit to Malaysia from 15 to 17 May 1978 at the invitation of the Malaysian Government. His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut was accompanied by many senior Foreign Ministry officials.
2. During his visit, His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut paid a courtesy call on His Excellency Datuk Hussein bin Onn, prime minister of Malaysia. The meeting between the two leaders proceeded in a frank and cordial atmosphere. His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut was also received by His Excellency Datuk Ahmad Shariff, minister of agriculture.
3. The Lao delegation visited the agricultural research and development institute of Malaysia and the forestry research institute in the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur.
4. The Lao delegation held discussions with the Malaysian delegation led by His Excellency Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, foreign minister of Malaysia, on relations between Malaysia and the LPDR. The two sides exchanged views on matters of regional concern as well as other matters of mutual interest. The frank discussions proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.
5. Both sides agreed that the visit to Malaysia of the LPDR Government delegation and the visit to Laos last year of the Malaysian Government delegation led by His Excellency Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen were part of the continuing efforts of the two countries to develop and further strengthen their bilateral relations. Both sides expressed satisfaction that the visits between the leaders of the two countries would contribute significantly to understanding and paving the way for mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. The two sides also agreed that such meetings should continue. Regarding this matter, His Excellency Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen welcomed the LPDR's good intention to appoint its ambassador to Malaysia.
6. Both sides exchanged views and discussed matters affecting the situation in Southeast Asia. Both sides agreed that the present situation in Southeast Asia was favorable to the development of mutually beneficial relations and cooperation among countries in the region.
7. Both sides shared the opinion that the various Southeast Asian countries should have close relations on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Both sides agreed that if there were an incident between countries, the countries concerned should directly and peacefully settle it without external interference.

Concerning the dispute between Vietnam and Kampuchea, the two sides expressed the hope that it would be settled expeditiously, peacefully and directly in their own interests, as well as in the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

8. Both sides maintained that the continuation of talks and meetings among the Southeast Asian leaders has contributed to understanding and the development of bilateral relations in this region and that the talks and meetings show that there are areas where the countries in this region could work together to form the basis for larger cooperative efforts.

9. Both sides exchanged views and discussed matters related to the nonaligned movement, particularly matters related to the conference of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries, scheduled to be held in Belgrade. The two sides affirmed their approval of the principles and objectives of the nonaligned movement and agreed that the Belgrade conference would provide a good opportunity for member countries to strengthen their unity against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

10. Both sides maintained that the present trend toward the establishment of a new international economic order stems from various relations, particularly from the nonaligned movement. The two sides agreed to make joint efforts to rapidly materialize this order.

11. His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut expressed sincere thanks to His Excellency Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and to the people and Government of Malaysia for their warm, friendly welcome during the visit.

Kuala Lumpur, 17 May 1978

THAI AMBASSADOR FETES THAI TRADE DELEGATION IN VIENTIANE

BK171247Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 16 May His Excellency Set Herabat, ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, hosted a reception in honor of a Thai trade delegation now in Laos to hold talks with our Lao trade delegation. Attending the reception were the industry and commerce minister, His Excellency Maisouk Saisompheng and many Lao dignitaries and high-ranking cadres.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN AID GOODS--Vientiane, 15 May (KPL)--The State Planning Commission of Laos has issued a communique of the consignment of aid goods given by the Hungarian Government to the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The consignment comprises four cases of broadcasting equipment, 13 cases of medical appliances and three cars. This is the last Hungarian aid consignment to Laos under the agreement signed in 1976 by the party and government delegations of the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 15 May 78 BK]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO MPR--Vientiane, 17 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] left Vientiane for Ulaanbaatar on 16 May to attend the 17th Congress of the Revolutionary Youth League of Mongolia scheduled to be held from 24 to 28 May. The delegation, led by Bounhiang Sisoulat, member of the Executive Committee of the LPRYU Central Committee, was seen off at Wattai Airport by Ms Hin Sila, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and other cadres of the youth union. P. Tserentsoodol, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 17 May 78 BK]

UPPADIT TO GO TO LAOS TO INITIAL TRADE AGREEMENT

BK180256Y Bangkok POST in English 18 May 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpts] Thailand and Laos have drawn up a trade agreement which will shortly be endorsed by Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun and his counterpart Lao Foreign Minister Thao Phoun Sipaseut in Vientiane.

Dr Uppadit told newsmen yesterday that he had just received a cable from the visiting Thai trade mission in Vientiane reporting that Thai and Lao authorities have concluded a trade agreement and that the leader of the Thai delegation, Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan, had initialled the agreement.

Dr Uppadit said that the Cabinet during its meeting on Tuesday had assigned him to fly to Vientiane to endorse the accord. He said the Lao foreign minister would inform him later of a convenient date to travel to Laos.

The Thai trade mission, which was scheduled to return to Bangkok yesterday, however, postponed the trip until today as the agreement was initialled only yesterday.

Dr Uppadit said that his forthcoming trip to Vientiane to sign the agreement is not part of an official visit to Laos and that an official visit would be undertaken sometime late.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STOPOVER ON RETURN FROM MALAYSIA

BK180245Y Bangkok POST in English 18 May 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The Malaysian Government has promised to assist Laos in rubber plantation, Lao Foreign Minister Thao Phoun Sipaseut told newsmen at Don Muang Airport yesterday.

The Lao foreign minister, who made a one-hour stopover at the airport on his way back from Malaysia to Vientiane, was greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun and his deputy, Mr Wong Phonnikon.

Thao Phoun Sipaseut told newsmen that his trip to Malaysia had achieved a good result, but he did not elaborate.

Chief of the Lao Information Department Mr Sisanan Sengnanouvong, meanwhile, said that the Lao foreign minister had "discussed and exchanged opinions with Malaysian leaders aiming at improving cooperation among countries in this region."

USSR EMBASSY OFFICIAL SILENT ON ALLEGED SOVIET DEATHS IN LAOS

BK180908Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 May 78 pp 1, 12 BK

[Text] The Bangkok WORLD, citing the Internal Security Operations Command, reported yesterday that at 1700 on 16 May Lao rightist rebels ambushed a group of Soviet military advisers traveling in a jeep convoy on Highway 19, killing 14 advisers and 1 Vietnamese driver. The Soviet military advisers, according to the newspaper, were en route from Vientiane to a military camp in Paksan.

Asked about the incident, (Solodov), assistant to the Soviet ambassador for information, emotionally said that he could neither confirm nor deny the report carried by WORLD, and suggested that journalists question the newspaper about the incident.

"I have received several calls this afternoon asking me to confirm this report; but I have advised the callers to contact the Bangkok WORLD for confirmation of this incident," he said.

U.S. PACIFIC COMMANDER WEISNER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK180914Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan together with senior military officers and the U.S. ambassador to Thailand welcomed Admiral Maurice F. Weisner, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific forces, and his party on their arrival at the air force headquarters' airport at 1300 today for a 2-day visit to Thailand.

The U.S. commander and his party's visit to Thailand is aimed at strengthening relations between the U.S. Pacific forces and Thai armed forces. During his visit the U.S. admiral will hold talks and exchange views with the Thai prime minister and defense and foreign ministers.

NATION REVIEW PRAISES AUSTRALIAN DECISION ON REFUGEES

BK180318Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 18 May 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Refugee Problem--Australia Sets a Fine Example"]

[Text] The news from "down under" is most exhilarating--the Australian Government will take more refugees from Malaysia and Thailand. While Malaysia was only about 7,500 refugees, Thailand has well over 100,000 refugees from Indochina and the new decision by Australia is most welcome. Australian Immigration Minister Michael MacKellar has said that he will soon visit Southeast Asia to discuss the refugee problem and we know that Bangkok will roll out the red carpet for him.

Ever since the exodus of the Vietnamese in non-seaworthy boats, Australia has shown a high sense of humanitarianism and she has not turned back the "boat people" as some other nations have done. Further she has already been processing people reaching Singapore and Malaysia and continuously taking them. The United States and France have gone out of the way to take refugees and we are extremely happy that Australia realizes the plight of a small developing nation like Thailand and is coming to the rescue.

Further, there seems to be more consciousness in the Pacific region about refugees and countries like Japan, which adamantly would not admit refugees, have changed their policies now. Japan was so strict about this that Japanese ships plying the South China Sea would not pick up refugees, even from leaking boats but just give them water and food and leave them.

Taiwan, while it has shown special concern about Chinese in Vietnam holding Taiwanese passports, has been cautiously permitting some boat people. Hong Kong has a very special problem since it is very densely populated and does not want more people, but even that colony has been admitting refugees on the guarantee of a third country accepting them.

Macao, the tiny Portuguese enclave in China, is another overcrowded place which has announced that it would accept any number of transient refugees. We welcome the all-round awareness of the refugee problem and if every country does its bit to help, we are confident that the immense burden of refugees will be lifted off Thailand's back.

It is true that the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] has been paying Thailand for the upkeep of refugees, but that organization is perennially short of money. Thailand does not want to be in the position of having to receive money from UNHCR for keeping refugees in camps, but what we do want is that other countries who are better off to steadily accept these refugees so that ultimately Thailand will be rid of this problem.

In this Australia has set a fine example and we only hope that other countries will follow this lead and give some hope to the refugees in Thai camps numbering well over 100,000. The refugees themselves do not want to live on dole in camps but want to work and earn a living which is not possible in Thailand.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SUPPRESSION OF 'CHINESE' GUERRILLAS

BK181030Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 18 May 78 BK

[18 May statement by Col Somsak Intharaphon, representative of the Central Security Command headquarters, on the suppression of Chinese communist guerrillas along the Thai-Malaysian border--recorded]

[Text] [Somsak] The Chinese communist guerrillas have divided into small groups to gather food supplies, conduct propaganda campaigns, recruit new members and collect information on the movements of government officials. The guerrillas are trying to return to areas once under their influence because they believe they can contact their supporters. But they have encountered obstacles due to the presence of government forces.

Songkhla is one of the border provinces in which the Chinese communist guerrillas are very actively collecting food supplies, inciting local people and gathering information about the government side. In tambon Prakop of Na Thawi district in particular, the Chinese communist guerrillas have been harrassing Thai and Malaysian authorities conducting a survey of the demarcation line between Thailand and Malaysia. The following are a few major incidents which should be noted:

At about 1300 on 30 April Chinese communist guerrillas ambushed the unit guarding Thai-Malaysian officials installing new demarcation posts in tambon Prakop; four Border Patrol Policemen were wounded and one war dog was killed. Guerrilla casualties are not known.

On 7 and 10 May members of the guard unit stepped on landmines planted by the guerrillas at demarcation posts Nos 13 and 30. Two Thai and Malaysian policemen were seriously wounded.

We can conclude that Chinese communist guerrillas in Songkhla Province are using ambushes and landmines to obstruct the work of Thai and Malaysian officials.

The Chinese communist guerrillas in Narathiwat Province have also been actively collecting food supplies, gathering information about government officials and attempting to recruit new members. However, there have been no serious incidents in this province. The guerrillas are most active in tambon Lochut of Waeng district and tambon Mamong of Sukhirin subdistrict.

The Chinese communist guerrillas are now fleeing in face of the joint Thai-Malaysian "Selamat-Sawatdi" suppression operation, which has been in progress in Yala Province since 24 April. The objectives of this new suppression operation are to suppress and destroy Chinese guerrilla forces in Than To subdistrict and Betong district. The operation is now concentrating on Than To subdistrict, especially tambon Mae Wat and tambon Tham Thalu.

TERRORIST-KHMER ROUGE FORCE ATTACKS DISTRICT IN UBON

BK171232Y Bangkok SIANG PUANGCHON in Thai 17 May 78 pp 1, 16 BK

[Text] Nam Yun District Officer Phichai Wiwitkun sent a radio message at 2150 on 15 May to Ubon Ratchathani Governor Pramun Chanchamnong reporting that a combined group of about 100 armed communist terrorists and Khmer Rouge had surrounded all government offices in his district and were firing at the district office, health station and a meeting hall with M-79's and M-16's.

Policemen, soldiers and volunteers fought the attackers until the next morning, at which time the attackers still had the offices surrounded. The governor and commander of Border Patrol Police Region 3, Police Col Udom Amonchai, inspected the scene of the incident by helicopter. Three villagers were killed by shrapnel and four were seriously injured; all were taken by helicopter to the provincial hospital.

Another report said that at 1100 on 16 May Nam Yun Deputy District Officer Nawarat Bunla reported that an RPG round had landed near district officials lining up to receive shotguns.

Nawarat reported that the Khmer Rouge and communist terrorists had divided into three groups and attacked the district electricity generating office, water pumping station and health station, and Ban Si Muang Mai village.

Two rooms in the district office were damaged by RPG rounds, which also injured Sgt Somphon Saiwao and damaged eight shotguns. The electricity generator was damaged and rendered inoperable. The homes of three villagers were burned down because the owners resisted the attackers. Other homes were also damaged. One villager was killed. The Border Patrol Policemen are clearing the area. Another serious clash is expected.

Deputy Interior Minister Comments

BK171440Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[17 May press statement by Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon on the 15 May communist terrorist attack in Nam Yun district, Ubon Ratchathani--recorded]

[Text] Nam Yun district officials have seized communist leaflets saying the attack [by communist terrorists] was made because the attackers were unhappy with Thailand's support of the Khmer Serei.

We must deny this, because we do not support the Khmer Serei or anyone else. The Khmer Serei matter is an internal Cambodian issue.

Another interesting point is that the attackers were heard speaking Thai, Cambodian and Lao. Therefore, it can be assumed they were all communist terrorists or a combined group of communist terrorists and Cambodians. This is merely an assumption; there is no evidence to verify this. You may already know that a school for Thai communist terrorists is just on the other side of the border inside Cambodia.

As far as the Interior Ministry and security are concerned, we are going to have to improve the deployment of our officials in border areas so as to effectively come to the assistance of local people. We have made some improvement in some areas, but not everywhere yet.

THREE CAMBODIANS KILLED FOLLOWING ATTACK ON BORDER OUTPOST

BK160245Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 May 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Prachin Buri--Three dead bodies of Cambodian soldiers were found Sunday morning [14 May] at Ban Khao Noi in Ta Phraya district following the attack launched Saturday night on the Border Patrol Police Base No 218, police said.

An unknown number of the intruders surrounded the base and started shooting at the outpost, police said, adding that Cambodian soldiers were repulsed after a brief gunbattle.

The dead three were killed instantly when they stepped on booby traps planted by the Thai troops around the base, police said.

POST REPORTS ON ANTICOMMUNIST OPERATIONS IN 4TH REGION

BK150248Y Bangkok POST in English 15 May 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Government forces have seized three communist camps near Krung Ching in Tha Sala district, Nakhon Sithammarat and destroyed their supply depots, Commander of the 4th Region Army Lt-Gen Pin Thammasi said Saturday.

He added that government troops are undertaking mopping up operations against the terrorists. Lt-Gen Pin said that the communists are now in disarray with their supply lines being cut and with government troops surrounding them.

Meanwhile in Chanthaburi, marine troops have been sent to the Bo Rai and Khlung districts to contain the communists, reportedly attempting to set a firm foothold in the gem-rich area.

Intelligence reports said that the terrorists had extorted protection fees from the gem-diggers, and incited them to revolt against authorities through poaching of forest reserves.

BRIEFS

SRV, UK AMBASSADORS--The king received the credentials of SRV Ambassador to Thailand Hoang Bao Son and British Ambassador to Thailand John Peter Tripp today at 1810 and 1825 respectively. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 May 78 BK]

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS--Chanthaburi--Three hundred Burmese illegal immigrants were arrested in gem-rich Khlung district of Chanthaburi Province on 29 April after having crossed the country from west to east in chartered buses without arousing official suspicion. Chanthaburi Deputy Governor Bunnak Saisawang said that they were picked up for questioning when provincial authorities learned that a national forest reserve in Khlung district was being invaded by people who were felling trees and otherwise razing land in search of gem stones. According to reports, the illegal immigrants entered the kingdom through Tak Province and Kanchanaburi Province on the Thai-Burmese border. [Bangkok POST in English 1 May 78 p 3 BK]

RICE TO MALAYSIA--Malaysia has approached Thailand to buy an additional 100,000 tons of rice and negotiations between officials of both countries are scheduled to begin this week, it was reported. Malaysia bought 150,000 tons of Thai rice earlier this year, but it now needs an additional 100,000 tons. A Malaysian team led by the director of the Paddy and Rice Bureau, Mr Yang Amri bin Kamaruddin, will arrive in Bangkok tomorrow to negotiate with the Foreign Trade Department. Meanwhile, the Foreign Trade Department is reportedly reluctant to agree to such a big sale. [Bangkok POST English 15 May 78 p 15 BK]

ATOMIC MINERALS EXPORT BAN--The ban on atomic minerals export will be continued. A member of the Executive Committee of the Environment and Arts Conservation Association, Mayun Wisetkun, reported that a recent consultative meeting of the association and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations concerned, had concurred that the lifting of the ban on atomic minerals or any leniency would affect the nation's atomic power project and the national security as regards to energy. A proposal has been submitted to the government that other radioactive minerals, including uranium, must also be preserved. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 May 78 BK]

TRADE DEFICIT--The National Economic and Social Development Board has predicted that Thailand will face a 30 billion baht trade deficit this fiscal year. The expected trade deficit is primarily due to last year's drought, which caused a 7 percent drop in exports of agricultural produce. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 May 78 BK]

HANOI, VIENTIANE AIR SERVICE--According to the managing director of the Thai Airways Company Limited, following the agreement concluded between Thai Airways and Vietnam, the company's air service between Bangkok and Hanoi passing through Vientiane will be on Wednesdays, starting from 17 May onward. The departure time from Bangkok on its weekly trip under the extension program will be 0915 instead of 1345. The managing director of the Thai Airways Company also added that under this new extension program, the company's special air service from Bangkok to Vientiane will be on every Thursday instead of every Monday. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 15 May 78 BK]

MOSLEM SEMINAR--Fifty-two Moslem leaders are now undergoing a 3-day seminar which opened 12 May in Bangkok. The seminar is aimed at imparting to the Moslem leaders knowledge and understanding of the government's policy toward the Islamic religion and giving them an opportunity to meet and discuss with government officials so that they can use their knowledge obtained during the seminar to help develop their society and communities. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 May 78 BK]

RADIO REPORTS 6 MAY CLASH WITH CAMBODIAN FORCES

BK171150Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Text] Despite repeated punishment, the Kampuchean armed forces have still stubbornly continued to encroach upon our national territory.

On 6 May they recklessly sent the 121st and 125th battalions belonging to the 153d Regiment, 3d Division, to the southwestern area of Ben Cau, Tay Ninh Province. Our local people and armed combatants promptly countered the intruders before they had time to commit crimes, destroying the 121st Battalion and a company of the 125th Battalion, capturing a number of enemy soldiers and seizing a lot of weapons and ammunition.

HUMANE TREATMENT OF CAMBODIAN PRISONERS REPORTED

OW180239Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 May 78 OW

["Report from our correspondent at the Kampuchean border"]

[Text] We visited a captured Kampuchean soldiers camp in Hau Giang Province, about 60 km from Can Tho. Both Vietnamese and foreign visitors were moved by Vietnam's humane treatment of captured Kampuchean soldiers, who committed hideous crimes against the Vietnamese people. Wounded Kampucheans are given medical care and all are well-fed, even when the Vietnamese people themselves are still in need.

Many Kampuchean soldiers possessed only a pair of short pants when they were captured. They were given clothing at the camp. Something that surprises visitors is that classes in Khmer had been organized for the prisoners. They were not taught how to read and write in Kampuchea. It is ironical that these young men had to wait until they fell into the hands of those the Kampuchean authorities claim are the No 1 enemy of the Kampuchean people to learn how to read and write.

Seeing Kampucheans being taught in a country that is supposedly hostile to them reflects the correctness, the humanity and loyalty of a nation which wants to live in peace and friendship with its neighbors and fought shoulder to shoulder with them in a just struggle against common enemies for the independence and freedom of each country. I shook hands with the teacher and complimented him on his teaching, but he did not seem to understand us. The deputy commander of the camp quickly explained that the teacher, On Hei, was a Kampuchean refugee who arrived in Vietnam in September 1977. I talked to him in French.

[Begin recording in French fading into English translation] He told me that he had been a teacher of the Khmer language. He is now 38 years old. He could not bear the harsh regime and repression in Kampuchea and decided to seek refuge in Vietnam. At present, his wife and children are still in Kampuchea. He said that his brother, who was also a teacher, was killed by the Kampuchean authorities. I asked him why his brother had been killed. He replied: No reason. In Kampuchea, teachers, intellectuals and doctors were killed without reason. If there was any reason at all, it was that they were intellectuals. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU TO VISIT

OW171517Y Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--A delegation of the party and state of the Socialist Republic of Romania will pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

A Foreign Ministry communique released here says the delegation will be led by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. It is invited by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

NHAN DAN MARKS END OF PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY WEEK

OW180749Y Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 18 May (VNA)--The Palestine question tests the conscience of our epoch, writes NHAN DAN today marking the conclusion of the "week of solidarity with the Palestinian people" 12-18 May.

The paper says: "There are an unhappy people in the world today who have been deprived of their beloved homeland by the bloody violence of imperialism and extreme racism. The majority of this nation have been driven out of their country and even denied their right to exist as a nation. They are the Palestinians.

"But the same nation has set an example of heroism and persistent struggle over the past thirty years: struggle against the aggressors for the right to live independently and freely on their liberated homeland.

"In their struggle against aggressive Zionism backed by imperialist and reactionary powers headed by the United States, the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have taken up arms and skillfully combined military, political and diplomatic struggles. Enjoying support from people of the fraternal Arab and socialist countries and progressive and democratic forces all over the world, they have been fighting for an unchanged goal: the right to self-determination, the right to return to their homeland and the right to set up an independent Palestinian state on any part of their liberated territory."

With the consistent and principled stand and the flexible tactics of the PLO, the paper notes the Palestinians have overcome all trials, continued to grow and defeat all plots of the imperialists and Zionists in collusion with local reactionary forces.

NHAN DAN says the latest Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon was aimed at annihilating Palestinian fighters. It stresses, however, that the Palestinians are not alone in their just struggle.

"The whole of progressive mankind, first of all the Arab world, has realised that support for the Palestinians fighting under the banner of the PLO is a cause of the heart and also a duty. No dark design, no act of violence can erase the fundamental truth about the Middle East: Israel is the aggressor, the war seeker, while respect for the Palestinian people's national rights is a factor for peace," NHAN DAN says.

"The Vietnamese people consider the Palestinian people's struggle as a valuable contribution to, and part and parcel of, the present great and inevitably victorious struggle of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

FRIENDSHIP ORDER CONFERRED ON LAO ART TROUPE

OW171619Y Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--The Ministry of Culture and Information held a ceremony here today to confer the Order of Friendship on the national art troupe of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Vice Minister of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Ounheuan Phounsavat.

Present at the ceremony were Dang Thi, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister at the premier's office; Tran Huu Duc, party Central Committee member and president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; Cu Huy Can, vice minister of culture and information; Vu Quoc Uy, acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Nguyen Xuan, deputy foreign minister; and others. Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khamta Douangthongla was also present.

The conferment was made on behalf of the Vietnamese Government by Minister Dang Thi. Speaking on the occasion, Dang Thi said the visit of the Lao art troupe had greatly contributed to strengthening the special, very pure and loyal friendship between the Vietnamese and Lao peoples.

In this reply, Ounheuan Phounsavat expressed his sincere thanks to the Vietnamese party, National Assembly, government and people for the noble award and wished that the friendship between the two countries will last forever.

Medals of friendship were conferred on the head and each member of the Lao delegation.

CULTURE-INFORMATION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LAOS

OW171519Y Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May, (VNA)--A culture and information delegation of Vietnam arrived in Vientiane yesterday on a friendship visit to Laos at the invitation of Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism.

The delegation is headed by Tran Lam, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Broadcasting and Television Committee.

MOSCOW CEREMONY CONFERS FRIENDSHIP ORDER ON WOMEN'S GROUP

OW171611Y Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 17 May (VNA)--A ceremony to confer the Friendship Order of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) was held in Moscow yesterday by Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Khieu on the occasion of the WIDF council conference in Moscow. Present were Freda Brown, president, Mrs Marian Turminen, general secretary of the WIDF, and women representatives of many countries attending the conference.

The Vietnam Women's Union delegation to the conference led by vice president of the union Le Thi Xuyen attended the ceremony.

In their speeches, Ambassador Nguyen Huu Khieu and Mrs Le Thi Xuyen praised the achievements and the great and valuable support and assistance of the WIDF to the Vietnamese people in the recent resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation as well as in Socialist construction.

On behalf of the WIDF Mrs Freda Brown expressed her great emotion at receiving this noble award of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. She reaffirmed the solidarity and support of women in the world for the Vietnamese people. She expressed the hope that the WIDF-financed mother-and-child institute to be inaugurated soon in Hanoi will be a symbol of the contribution of the world women for healing the wounds of war in Vietnam.

FOURTH NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS DRAFT RESOLUTION

BK140330Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0630 GMT 11 May 78 BK

["Draft resolution" of the Fourth National Trade Union Congress "on the situation and tasks of the trade unions," read by Nguyen Ho, vice chairman of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions at the 11 May closing session of the congress--live]

[Text] Resolution of the Fourth National Congress of Vietnamese Trade Union Delegates

The Fourth National Congress of Vietnamese Trade Union delegates has been held in Hanoi from 8 to 11 May 1978. The congress fully endorses the VGFTU Executive Committee's report on the situation and tasks. The congress unanimously assesses and decides the following:

I. Under the correct and creative leadership of the VCP and upholding the two banners of national independence and socialism, during the past 20 years and more the revolutionary struggle movement of Vietnamese workers, laborers and trade unions has recorded very great and glorious achievements, thus making worthy contributions to the success of the entire people and army in discharging the double strategic task laid down by the third party congress: "to carry out the socialist revolution in the north and to struggle for the liberation of the south in order to achieve national reunification and independence and democracy in the entire country."

In the south, workers and laborers of both sexes over the past 20 years and more have always taken the lead and served as the core force in the struggle movement of urban and rural people. Combining legal with semi-legal and illegal struggle activities, they launched three-pronged attacks--military, political and troop proselytizing--against the enemy and defeated all the cruel and perfidious schemes and maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the country-selling lackey clique in order to demand welfare and democracy, liberate the south and achieve national reunification.

During the great spring 1975 general offensive and uprising, the southern urban and rural workers and laborers simultaneously arose to join with the armed forces to liberate cities and towns, creating a great strength by combining political struggle and uprising with armed struggle. Since the complete liberation of the south, with an ardor characteristic of masters of the country, workers and laborers have rapidly restored and stabilized production in various enterprises, maintained uninterrupted power and water supply for production and normal life in cities and towns, and served as a truly firm support for the state by building and consolidating the revolutionary administration and maintaining political security and social order.

In the north, the working class has upheld its revolutionary vanguard role and joined the entire people in successfully completing the socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and trade, transforming agriculture and handicrafts, successfully carrying out the task of defending and building the socialist north into a comprehensively stable and powerful revolutionary base area of the entire country, efficiently assisting and supporting the south and promptly meeting all the demands of the struggle for its liberation, and discharging its lofty international obligation.

During the years of the struggle against the U.S. aggressors' war of destruction, workers and civil servants of both sexes overcame untold difficulties, hardships and sacrifices and, engaging in production while fighting--with a hammer in one hand and gun in the other--they scored great, glorious achievements in production and in maintaining production as well as in combat and supporting combat, in firmly maintaining communications and transportation and all other economic and cultural activities under all circumstances, in building and protecting the proletarian dictatorship administration, and in insuring political security and social order.

In the 3 years since the complete liberation and reunification of the country, the Vietnamese working class, fully aware of its responsibilities as the class which has assumed administrative power throughout the country, has upheld its vanguard role, the sense of socialist collective mastery and the spirit of self-reliance, and striven to overcome the big and severe difficulties facing production and social life.

It has emulated in productive labor and practicing thrift to heal the wounds of war, exerted efforts to rehabilitate and develop the economy and culture, successfully fulfilled the state plans, actively participated in the struggle to eliminate the comprador bourgeoisie and in the socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and trade in the south, and worthily contributed, together with the entire people, to recording great feats in all spheres of activities and vigorously advancing our country along the socialist path.

The fine and praiseworthy qualities of the working class in our country consists of upholding the patriotic tradition, the determination to achieve self-reliance, the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and the thorough revolutionary nature of the working class; being very intelligent and creative; always being in the forefront and acting as a main force unit in the people's national democratic revolution and the socialist revolution; having absolute confidence in the party leadership; strictly complying with the party's guidelines and policies; remaining united and unified politically and in terms of organization and actions; having a firm political stand; having a good concept of socialist collective mastery; adopting correct attitudes and actions in the face of difficulties, hardships and complex developments in the domestic and international situations; remaining closely united with the peasantry and with the people of other social strata in the national united front; and developing ever more strongly the leadership role over the entire society.

However, because it was born and grew up in a backward agricultural country with mainly small-scale and fragmented production and because it is rallying an increasing number of people from other sectors, such as peasants, students and so forth, the contingent of workers and laboring people in our country continues to be affected by the ways of thinking, the leisure and lifestyle and the liberal and unorganized behavior of small producers which are at variance with the virtues of the working class and with the behavior of large-scale industrial producers.

Many office and manual workers have yet to adopt a new, correct attitude regarding work assignments and socialist property. In the south in particular, as a result of living for a long time under the U.S.-puppet regime and of being affected by the negative thinking of small producers, workers and laboring people have been more or less influenced by the bad practices of the neocolonialist society.

The achievements and deficiencies of the workers movement are inseparable from the activities of trade unions--the largest mass organizations of the working class. Under the leadership of the VCP, the Vietnamese trade unions have been united in thought and deed and have always operated in accordance with the party's revolutionary line.

In the South, the South Vietnam Liberation Trade Union Federation rallied and united workers and the laboring people to carry out political and armed military proselytizing struggles and struggles to attain democratic liberties and better living standards and to unmask reactionary trade union leaders who were henchmen of the U.S. imperialists and the country-selling clique, thus, together with other mass organizations of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam and with the people nationwide, generating a continuous and increasingly-strong revolutionary movement among the urban and rural which climaxed in the great 1975 spring uprising.

Right after the complete liberation of the south, trade unions quickly switched the focus of their activities from war to peace and from the people's national democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. Trade unions have quickly rallied a large number of workers and the laboring people to act as a prop for the construction and consolidation of the revolutionary administration, for the rehabilitation and development of production, and for the transformation of the old society and the construction of the new society.

In the north, trade unions have scored many great achievements in rallying, uniting, teaching, urging and organizing workers to enthusiastically carry out various seething revolutionary movements, to brave hardships and sacrifices, to maintain and step up production and build the material and technical bases of socialism under the hardest conditions of war, to give all-round assistance to the great southern frontline, to rehabilitate and develop the economy, to improve cultural development and to care for and organize the livelihood of office and manual workers.

Since the complete liberation of the country, along with achieving national unification in the state field, trade unions have unified their organizations on a national scale and rapidly rallied and united workers and laborers nationwide to enthusiastically take the lead in successfully implementing the party line on rehabilitating and developing the economy and on cultural development, in healing the wounds of war and in struggling to eliminate the comprador bourgeoisie, transform private capitalist industry and trade in the south and gradually stabilize and improve the people's lives.

Such achievements of the trade unions are great and worthy of pride. These achievements are due to the correct line and close leadership of the party and to the solicitous care of our respected and beloved President Ho and other party leaders for the trade unions, and are the result of the trade unions' firm grasp of their class and mass character and the ever closer combination of their two functions--educating and motivating workers and civil servants and participating in managerial work--in all fields of activities. These achievements were also made possible thanks to the cooperation and help of the state, in coordination with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union and the other organizations in the VFF, and to the sympathy and support of the international workers and trade union movement.

On behalf of the trade unions and laboring people throughout the country, the congress sincerely thanks the working class and the trade union organizations of the Soviet Union, China and other fraternal socialist countries, the World Federation of Trade Unions and the working class and the trade union organizations in other countries in the world for their considerable support and precious assistance to our people's past anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and to the current national construction efforts. [applause]

Along with assessing the great achievements already recorded, the congress also pointed out the current weaknesses of trade unions as follows:

The trade unions have not been able to vigorously stir up the sense of collective mastery among workers and civil servants; to organize the masses' activities under varied forms to create a truly seething, continuous and widespread revolutionary movement; or to vigorously develop the right to socialist collective mastery of workers and civil servants in production, labor, distribution and the organization of daily life. The activities of the trade unions have not yet produced a really deep impact on production; nor have they deeply influenced workers and civil servants so as to effectively promote the strengthening of economic management, accelerate technical progress, build a new type of people and care for the livelihood of the laboring people and protect their legitimate interests.

Grassroots-level trade unions are the foundation and a vital part of the entire trade union network, but no attention has been given to making them firm and strong.

The activities conducted by trade unions of various branches have not reached deep into the economy or technology or into every branch and trade; nor have they succeeded in promoting participation in branch management and organizing vigorous emulation movements to support agriculture within branches. Local federations of trade unions have failed to satisfactorily coordinate local movements, especially those designed to serve agriculture; nor have they satisfactorily participated in the management of the local economy.

The responsibility of branch trade unions and local federations of trade unions for guiding grassroots-level trade unions has not yet been clearly defined in some respects. The guidance provided by the General Federation of Trade Unions has not been thorough or specific, hence the failure to utilize the integrated strength of the entire trade union organization network for the implementation of central tasks.

The work methods adopted by the trade unions are not appropriately diversified, and appropriate forms have not yet been devised to encourage the participation of a large number of trade union members, workers and civil servants in trade union activities. The development of the contingent of trade union cadres has yet to meet either quantitative or qualitative requirements; and the task of training an ever-increasing number of cadres with a workers' movement background for the party and state has not been satisfactorily carried out. The operational capacity of the trade unions does not meet the requirements of the new revolutionary stage.

II. The great victory of the general offensive and uprising in spring 1975 gloriously ended the 30-year war to defend and liberate the fatherland and ended forever the domination of our country by imperialism which has lasted more than a century. This opened an era of perpetual national independence and unification and shifted the revolution in our country to a stage in which the entire country is advancing to socialism.

The fourth national congress of party delegates set forth the line for the socialist revolution and the line for building the socialist economy in our country in the new stage as follows:

Firmly grasp the proletarian dictatorship; develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery; simultaneously carry out the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution--of which the scientific and technical revolution is the keystone; push ahead socialist industrialization, which is the central task of the period of transition to socialism; build a system of socialist collective mastery, large-scale socialist production, a new culture and new-type socialist men; eliminate the exploitation of man by man; do away with poverty and backwardness; constantly increase vigilance; strengthen national defense; maintain political security and social order; and successfully build a peaceful, independent, unified socialist Vietnamese fatherland, thus duly contributing to the world's peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

We must step up socialist industrialization in our country, build the material and technical bases of socialism and take our national economy from small-scale to large-scale socialist production; give priority to rationally developing heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry; combine and build the country's agriculture and industry into an agroindustrial structure; build the centrally-run economy while developing the locally-administered economy; combine the centrally-run economy with the locally-administered economy into a unified national economic structure; combine the development of production forces with the establishment and perfection of new production relations; combine the

economy with national defense; and strengthen relations of cooperation and mutual assistance with socialist nations while promoting developed economic relations with other nations on the basis of independence and sovereignty and mutual benefit, thus making it possible for Vietnam to become a socialist country with a modern agro-industrial economy with advanced culture, science and technology, a strong national defense and a modern and happy life.

The above guidelines have been formulated in a very profound and scientific manner. In past decades, in carrying out the Vietnamese revolution we have very creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the situation in Vietnam. The above guidelines are a polestar showing the way for the working class and our people to advance quickly and steadily toward socialism.

Embarking on a new stage, the socialist revolution in our country has developed with the following major features:

Our country is now in the process of advancing directly from a society with an economy characterized mainly by small-scale production to socialism, bypassing the capitalist development stage. Despite the fact that our fatherland has achieved peace, independence and unification; that it is endowed with a large work force, with great potentials in tropical agriculture, forestry and fishing and with rich natural resources; and that it is enjoying assistance and economic and technical cooperation provided by fraternal socialist nations and other nations, our country still faces numerous difficulties due to the consequences of war and the vestiges of neocolonialism. Natural calamities in the past few years have made these difficulties more severe.

Various peace, democratic and socialist forces in the world are growing ever stronger. The "who will win" struggle between the revolutionary and reactionary forces will continue to be difficult and fierce. Imperialism and international reactionary forces are still attempting to undermine our people's socialist construction. Therefore, the working class' duties in the new revolutionary stage must consist of taking the lead in carrying out the party's socialist guidelines; strongly developing collective mastery; striving to build the party, to build and protect the proletarian dictatorial state, to defend the fatherland and to maintain political security and social order; simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions with the scientific and technical revolution as the keystone; and striving to advance socialist industrialization.

As an immediate goal, the working class must most positively contribute together with the entire people to fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1976-1980 Second 5-Year Plan norms. As the largest mass organizations of the working class, trade unions must concentrate all their activities on educating, motivating and organizing the workers and civil servants to vigorously promote the right of collective mastery and to fulfill their glorious mission in socialist construction.

The resolution of the fourth national congress of party delegates outlined the tasks of the trade unions in the new revolutionary stage as follows:

Trade unions are the largest mass organizations of the working class, and function as communist schools and economic and state management schools. Trade unions have the duty of participating in state affairs, controlling state operations and participating in the management of enterprises. Trade unions must pay attention to inculcating in workers a socialist labor attitude, raising their political, cultural, technical and professional levels, inculcating in them a large-scale industry concept and behavior, turning them into good technical and managerial cadres, and organizing the productive labor emulation movement.

Trade unions, together with state organs, must concern themselves with solving various practical problems regarding livelihood, collective welfare, work, study and rest conditions, and so forth; safeguard the legitimate interests of the workers and civil servants; pay special attention to satisfactorily insuring labor safety and dealing with labor accidents; and satisfactorily enforce trade union laws. In the south, the trade unions have the duty of educating workers who previously worked under the former regime and turning them into socialist workers, and attracting a large number of workers into trade union organizations. In private enterprises and joint state-private enterprises, the trade unions also have the duty of safeguarding the role and interests of the workers and helping these enterprises carry out production and business activities in conformity with state policies and laws.

In order for trade union organizations to carry out the heavy duties entrusted to them by the party and to effectively exercise their function in the socialist revolution, the congress defines trade union general tasks in the present stage as follows:

Improve the capacity and bring into play the right to socialist collective mastery of workers and civil servants; stimulate a broad revolutionary movement to successfully implement the general line of socialist revolution in our country; combine economic building with the consolidation of national defense; constantly enhance revolutionary vigilance and stand ready to defend the country; simultaneously carry out the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution--of which the scientific and technical revolution is the keystone; work to strengthen socialist production relations in the north and complete socialist transformation in the south; launch emulation drives for productive labor to diligently and economically build socialism in order to promote agriculture and carry out socialist industrialization on a national scale with the immediate objective of fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1976-1980 Second 5-Year Plan; care for the livelihood and protect the legitimate interests of workers and civil servants, train and foster trade union cadres, improve the organizational capacity and working methods of the trade unions, and promote their activities and their capacities in the management of the economy and state affairs and in the control of state operations; and help strengthen the solidarity and unity of the international trade union and workers movement against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for the working people's interests, peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

These general tasks indicate that trade unions have the great responsibility to strongly and comprehensively build the Vietnamese working class and trade union organizations. Trade unions must stimulate, build and constantly uphold the concept of socialist collective mastery among workers and civil servants and turn this concept into a motive force to stimulate the broad revolutionary movement of workers and civil servants. Trade unions must constantly improve the capacity of workers and civil servants in exercising the right to socialist collective mastery in the political, economic, cultural, technical and professional fields, and uphold the responsibility of workers and civil servants to exercise collective mastery.

Trade unions must simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the keystone. Trade unions must help all workers and civil servants clearly understand the right to collective mastery and everything related to production, the work force and the formulation and implementation of production plans; actively carry out productive labor; strictly enforce labor discipline; and pay adequate attention to the production and business situation at enterprises.

Trade unions must adopt inspiring forms to attract workers and civil servants to participate in the management of production and enterprises and to constantly improve their capacity and efficiency in participating in the management of enterprises, the economy and the state and in controlling state operations. Trade unions must satisfactorily motivate and organize workers and civil servants to resolutely struggle to implement Resolution No 228 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau to oppose all abuse of socialist property in order to contribute actively to the building of correct relations between the party, the state and the people.

Trade unions will draft bills and submit them to the National Assembly for promulgation with a view to gradually improving the system of workers and trade union organizations participating in the management of enterprises and the economy, improving socialist production relations, and exercising the right to collective mastery chiefly by means of the state and at the same time by means of mass organizations. Under the party's leadership, trade unions must satisfactorily exercise their function to protect the right to collective mastery and the legitimate interests of workers and civil servants.

Trade unions must motivate and organize workers and civil servants to enthusiastically carry out scientific and technical activities, to earnestly improve their professional skills, and to enthusiastically bring into play their initiatives in rationalizing production and improving techniques with a view to vigorously stimulating technical progress in all production and scientific research sectors.

Trade unions must educate and forge workers and civil servants into new socialist men--men who work with a high concept of collective mastery, who work in accordance with disciplinary regulations and technical requirements and with creativity and high productivity; men who are upright and sincere, who treasure and protect socialist property and respect and protect collective welfare and public projects; men who are imbued with ardent socialist patriotism combined closely with pure proletarian internationalism; men who are comprehensively developed and have a civilized lifestyle and a family with a new culture.

Revolutionary tasks must be carried out through revolutionary movements. All trade union activities must be aimed at initiating the revolutionary movements of workers and civil servants, especially the movements to emulate in productive labor and in thriftily building socialism. By organizing the emulation movements for productive labor and thrift and other revolutionary movements, trade unions perform their function of mobilizing workers and civil servants to implement party lines and policies and state production plans. On this basis and on behalf of workers and civil servants, they participate in the management of factories, the economy and the state and in other state affairs, or control the activities of the state.

To fulfill the tasks of the socialist revolutionary stage, organizational and operational methods must be improved to make the trade union organization perfectly strong and firm. The activities of trade unions at all echelons must be designed to make trade union locals strong and firm and must be linked to the tasks of building the working class and developing the workers' and civil servants' right of collective mastery, and linked to the struggle to constantly increase labor productivity and to gradually improve the living conditions of workers and civil servants.

The trade union organization must surge forward in response to the expectations of the party, state, workers and civil servants, and must really reflect the revolutionary offensive spirit, the right to mastery and the abilities of the working class, which is organizing and building a new society and is managing the national economy.

III. On the basis of general observations, in the forthcoming years, trade unions must struggle to fulfill the following specific duties:

1. Launch a revolutionary emulation movement for productive labor among workers and civil servants to diligently and thriftily build socialism with a view to increasing labor productivity and fulfilling and overfulfilling the state plan.

In building socialism, the socialist emulation movement constitutes the greatest and broadest revolutionary movement for the working class to exercise its right to collective mastery, and a general measure to carry out the three revolutions and to emulate in overfulfilling the labor duties. The motive force to promote the socialist emulation movement is the collective mastery spirit of workers and civil servants, combined with an appropriate plan for incentives through material benefits.

In the present movements for productive labor and thrift, trade unions must primarily educate and mobilize workers and civil servants to scrupulously observe self-imposed labor discipline, increase the number of work-days and work-hours actually devoted to production and scrupulously fulfill all labor and material norms, industrial and technical regulations and other policies of managing factories, and must oppose all violations of labor discipline through various forms of political and ideological education, while strengthening management to improve the working and living conditions and the welfare of workers and civil servants.

Trade unions, together with state organs, must effect a drastic change in enforcing labor discipline and in managing enterprises with a view to satisfactorily exploiting and using all the potentials concerning the existing work force, materials and machinery. The socialist emulation drive among workers and civil servants aims at the following targets: high productivity, good quality products, intensive thrift, and fulfillment and overfulfillment of production and work plans. It is necessary to use these targets as a basis to determine the emulation standards, the evaluation of emulation results and the determination and reward of emulation achievements. In order to increase labor productivity, trade unions must closely coordinate with state organs in reorganizing production and the work force in each enterprise or organization, in gradually organizing the work force in a scientific way, in markedly reducing the number of people waiting for work and the number of people left idle during work stoppages, in building and implementing advanced labor norms, in eliminating backward norms, in reducing the percentage of people engaged in administrative work, in increasing the number of people engaged directly in productive labor and in supporting production, in increasing the number of work shifts, and in improving workers' technical and professional knowledge.

It is necessary to motivate workers to improve the quality of their products, to combat the bad habit of working perfunctorily or just for form's sake, to strengthen enforcement of discipline and to improve the quality of products. The slogan "Extensive and absolute thrift" must become a way of thought and a reflex on the part of each worker. Trade unions must educate and mobilize workers and civil servants to make every effort to reduce material loss on each product; recover and reuse scrap materials and supplies; restore machinery and spare parts; use local materials to replace imported raw materials and other materials; improve project and product designs to save materials; and coordinate with various managerial agencies to establish and implement material norms.

The scope of the emulation movement is to rationalize production and the organization of the work force and to improve discipline and management. Trade unions at all echelons, especially at the grassroots level, must firmly grasp this scope in order to fully utilize the manpower and technical characteristics of all objectives.

To launch a seething, widespread and continuous productive labor emulation movement to diligently and thriftily build socialism among workers and civil servants, trade unions must concentrate on satisfactorily performing the following tasks:

- (1) Intensively conduct the political and ideological education of workers and civil servants to make them fully and profoundly aware of the important situation and duties in the present stage and to heighten their political awareness and sense of responsibility as collective masters, and on this basis, mobilize them to actively and positively emulate in fulfilling the tasks set forth in the fourth party congress resolution.
- (2) Enhance the self-reliant spirit and the active and creative abilities of workers and civil servants; overcome by all means the difficulties in energy, materials and technical work; fully utilize the existing potentials to insure continuous production and successfully perform the production mission of factories; closely coordinate with the local administration in regularly organizing conferences of workers and civil servants to discuss practical measures to implement the state plan and various policies and lines on labor, and to improve the living conditions and increase the collective welfare of workers and civil servants; organize symposiums on technical design; mobilize the masses to develop their initiative to overcome all difficulties in production, and accelerate the signing and implementation of collective contracts.

The contents of collective contracts must reflect a close link between duty and responsibility to benefits--individual and collective benefits and the state interests--in such a way that the need to strictly and fully implement collective contracts becomes a focus of interest and a matter of the greatest concern to all the state leading agencies, mass organizations and cadres, workers and civil servants in factories.

- (3) Organize mass revolutionary movements, of which the most vital is the productive labor emulation movement, to diligently and thriftily build socialism. The emulation movement of workers and civil servants must have specific goals and must be linked to the positive implementation of various norms of the state plan assigned to factories. It must also be linked to the technical progress and the improvement of managerial tasks of factories. Vigorously develop the movement to emulate in overfulfilling the state plan, the movement for initiatives using the slogan "Each worker suggests or applies in innovation and each technical cadre researches a subject" and the movement for thrift in several realistic forms with clearly set technical objectives. Accelerate the struggle movement to become socialist labor cells and teams in the north and promote the struggle movement to become advanced labor cells and teams while gradually developing the struggle movement to become socialist labor cells and teams in the south.

Organize joint movements in all branches and localities to support agricultural production. It is necessary to organize several movements using specific slogans and objectives which are relevant to each group of workers and civil servants.

- (4) Emphasize the improvement of management and the use of material benefits as incentives to promote emulation. Rewards and punishments must be fairly and justly administered. All policies on rewarding and commending emulators must be adequately, promptly and correctly implemented. Funds for rewards and collective welfare must be properly used. Develop the role of wages and rewards as a leverage to promote the emulation movement to overfulfill the state plan and coordinate with managerial agencies to extend the piece work system on the basis of advanced norms.

- (5) Together with local administrations, solicitously care for the livelihood of workers and civil servants, considering it a condition for insuring production. Increase labor safety by improving working conditions, thoroughly understanding the guidelines for safe production and increasing control over technical safety and industrial sanitation.

(6) The emulation movement must be closely linked to other revolutionary movements to build houses, a civilized way of living and new-culture families; to participate in the socialist reform of private capitalist trade and industry, and to struggle against the negative aspects in life and society so as to create a seething, continuous and broad revolutionary movement among the working class, which is exercising its right to collective mastery over the political, economic, cultural and social fields.

(7) While representing workers and civil servants, trade unions must mobilize them to participate in improving the management of factories and to implement enthusiastically all policies on improving the management of factories so as to create favorable conditions for developing the emulation movement.

(8) It is necessary to improve the task of providing guidance for emulation under party leadership, and to tactfully combine all the political, economic, educational, administrative, ideological and organizational measures in close coordination with the activities of various managerial agencies, trade unions and the youth union. Emulation movements must be vigorously developed in each sector and for each job. New factors must be promptly detected, pacesetters must be fostered and movements must be organized to emulate these pacesetters. To thoroughly understand the principles of organizing emulation we must publicly consider and broadly apply the advanced experiences which we have gained and combine the ideological education of workers as to their right to collective mastery with the granting of material benefits as incentives in an appropriate manner.

2. Accelerate the emulation movement to support agriculture among workers and civil servants. The working class and collectivized peasantry are assigned the important mission of developing agricultural production. Workers and laboring peasants are responsible for successfully implementing the party Central Committee second plenum resolution to advance our agriculture toward large-scale socialist production.

The missions of trade unions in the development of agricultural production are:

(1) To educate workers and civil servants on their duty to support agriculture and make them fully understand that the outstanding development of agriculture, forestry and fishing, which is aimed at insuring sufficient grain and food for the entire society, providing raw materials for industry and increasing the source of goods for export, constitutes the present primary mission of our working class and people on the economic front.

(2) To launch a campaign to organize the emulation movement to support agriculture among workers and civil servants of all national economic sectors in a really seething and widespread manner with a view to rapidly producing large quantities of agricultural implements, fertilizer, insecticide and other agricultural materials while accelerating the mechanization of plowing, water conservancy, opening virgin land, and transporting and processing grain, food and other agricultural products in order to create favorable conditions for building new economic zones. Scientific and technical innovations in agriculture must be studied and applied.

(3) On the basis of the agricultural production development plan, provincial trade unions must organize joint movements of various sectors in the provinces into a movement to support agriculture so as to meet the requirements of intensively cultivating extra crops on schedule and of expanding the cultivated area, and to participate in the building of an agro-industrial economic structure for provinces.

(4) On the basis of the district plan for developing agricultural production, district trade unions must mobilize workers and civil servants to support agriculture, grow crops on schedule, achieve the intensive cultivation of extra crops, expand the cultivated area and reorganize production in the districts.

Attention must be paid primarily to the mechanization of plowing, the repair of agricultural implements, water pump stations, improving water conservancy, transportation and communications facilities, and the circulation and distribution of goods. District trade unions must organize, educate and mobilize workers and civil servants to scrupulously and exemplarily implement the party line on the worker-peasant alliance, the government policies of applying technology to agriculture and the principle of industrial management to the management of agriculture, and of having those in agricultural labor adopt the same behavior as those in industrial labor and having the peasantry adopt the socialist collective mastery spirit and the civilized collective life of the working class.

(5) Trade unions in the agricultural sector must organize and mobilize workers and civil servants on state farms to emulate in productive labor, in practicing thrift and in fulfilling their duty as the leading force in the implementation of various technical production norms and the application of advanced experiences to cultivation, animal husbandry and agricultural production management. At the same time, they must wholeheartedly help cooperatives and state farms in every field, enabling peasants to build a new, cheerful and healthy life with good culture.

3. Organize and gradually improve the livelihood, develop the welfare and protect the rights and interests of workers and civil servants.

Taking care of the livelihood of workers and civil servants is one of the very important aspects of developing their right to collective mastery and an important condition for rehabilitating manpower and organizing the revolutionary movement to emulate in productive labor and in diligently and thriftily building socialism among workers and civil servants. Trade unions must make all of their members, workers and civil servants, fully aware of the difficulties being encountered by the country and clearly understand that life can be gradually improved only on the basis of the development of production. They must therefore strive to work harder and increase production in order to have a better life in the future.

The trade unions must educate workers and civil servants to enhance their sense of being masters of their own fates. Trade unions of various circulation and distribution sectors must launch a broad emulation movement within their sectors and direct it toward helping the working class and the laboring people master their own life. Together with various state agencies, they must satisfactorily fulfill their responsibility for scrupulously implementing all labor policies concerning their sectors and must study and submit various proposals asking the state to specifically stipulate the responsibilities and jurisdiction of trade unions in various fields, ranging from participation in decisionmaking to control over the implementation of various policies and procedures.

In the coming years, trade unions must perform the following vital tasks:

(1) Cooperate with various sectors and the state to continually improve the wage system in the direction of better understanding the principles of labor assignment according to workers' abilities and of promoting an increase in labor productivity and the number of technical workers, with priorities being properly given to those who are engaged in heavy labor and who are working in hazardous environments, so that guidance can be quickly provided to achieve a unified system of work and wages throughout the country.

On the basis of mobilizing workers to attain advanced labor norms, trade unions must coordinate with various state agencies to improve and widely apply the piecework system and other systems of rewards and to study and stipulate specific guidance for the implementation of worker salary systems and factory capital accumulation systems and other systems of benefits of various private capitalist enterprises in the south in accordance with state policies.

(2) Care for the diet of workers and civil servants and provide them with essential consumer goods to insure that they enjoy good health and benefits from a realistic pay system. Trade unions must join the state in considering and redetermining the standards and procedures for supplying and distributing grain, food and consumer goods to workers and civil servants so that they can have balanced meals and sufficient clothing. Trade unions must coordinate with the people's committees at all levels and the trade, grain and food sectors to rationally distribute goods and improve distribution procedures so that workers and civil servants do not have to spend much time waiting in line to buy commodities.

It is necessary to increase the number of distribution centers in outlying areas and to continually expand and strengthen the people's system of control over the distribution of goods. We must continue to make progress in organizing food service for collectives which meet the "three goods" standard and are in accordance with the guidelines of directing workers and civil servants toward mastering their own life, and continue to guide those workers and civil servants in areas where conditions are favorable for growing more vegetables and subsidiary food crops and for raising animals in order to increase the sources of food and improve their daily diet. We must coordinate with various state agencies in order to gradually organize food service for workers between shifts.

(3) Coordinate with the local administration to guide the implementation of housing construction plans. At the same time initiate a drive to use workers and civil servants, jobless people and surplus labor in building houses. Join the state in specifically formulating a policy of housing allocation and in controlling its implementation. Houses must be primarily allocated to homeless people or overcrowded families, with priority given to those who have scored many achievements in productive labor and to skilled scientific cadres and technical workers.

In the southern provinces, trade unions must specifically control the situation of homeless workers and civil servants and the capacity and technical situation of existing housing areas, and must ask the administration at all echelons to reallocate quarters being used irrationally to workers who are homeless or whose homes are too crowded.

(4) Trade unions must closely combine their function of educating and mobilizing the masses with their managerial function assigned by the state to enhance the morale of the masses and to observe legality in the tasks of the administering policies, social security and collective welfare. All activities to manage society and the collective welfare must be aimed at improving the health of workers and civil servants, reducing the number of days lost because of sickness, pregnancy or labor accidents, and at increasing the number of workdays actually used for production. The welfare fund must be used and properly invested to improve the facilities of collective mess halls to insure that meals can be properly prepared and served to workers in factories and agencies. Coordination must be made with various state agencies to quickly develop child care centers and kindergartens in city wards and collective residential quarters to insure that most of the children of workers and civil servants in cities and concentrated industrial complexes can be sent there, while adequate attention must be paid to the education of children of workers and civil servants in outlying areas.

More facilities must be built for and equipment assigned to the health stations and dispensaries of factories and obstetric clinics in factories having many female workers and civil servants. Sleeping rooms must be organized for night shift workers. All forms of rest and relaxation facilities such as observation and sightseeing tours must be organized for workers and civil servants. New resort centers must be built while existing ones must be expanded. Infirmaries must also be set up in factories.

Under the 1976-80 5-year plan, trade unions must review the implementation of temporary regulations governing various social management systems and ask the state to improve the policies on social security collective welfare and the wages system.

4. Motivate workers and civil servants to positively participate in transforming production relations in the south.

The reform of private capitalist trade and industry in the south constitutes a profound and comprehensive revolution to do away with the system of private ownership of production materials, to wipe out exploitation and to reorganize trade and industry along the line of large-scale socialist production relations.

The missions of trade unions in the reform of private capitalist trade and industry are:

(1) To ideologically educate the working class so as to enhance the class and socialist consciousness of workers and laborers while organizing them into a strong and firm support for the state and party to carry out reform, manage national property, factories, and market and commodity prices, and to implement the right of workers and laborers to collective mastery over factories and retail stores.

(2) In the course of reform and construction, trade unions must strive to build and consolidate their organization in factories, perseveringly educate workers in the regulations of Vietnamese trade unions, and recruit qualified workers and laborers into the trade unions. Outstanding workers in factories must be selected by the trade unions and recommended to the state agencies for assignment to leading positions ranging from production team chief to factory director.

(3) With respect to artisan industry and handicrafts, trade unions are responsible for organizing artisans and craftsmen into various cooperative labor associations to educate them on the socialist revolutionary line and socialist reform policies and lines toward the individual economy, and to motivate them to voluntarily engage in collective work so that artisan industry and handicraft production can be accelerated in accordance with the guidelines of the state plan, which would benefit the national interest and the people's welfare, as stipulated by state lines and policies.

(4) In the southern provinces, trade unions must organize, educate and mobilize workers and civil servants to participate in the transformation of agricultural production relations and the cooperativization of agriculture.

5. Positively participate in improving the management of factories and the state with a view to consolidating and perfecting socialist production relations.

The participation of trade unions in managing the economy and the state is designed to increase labor productivity and social products, and to create favorable conditions for the revolutionary movement of the working class to build a system of collective mastery in which the party leads, the people control and the state manages. The improvement of economic management organization and the establishment of a new managerial system constitute urgent requirements and important measures to successfully implement the party line on economic construction. In the coming years, trade unions must satisfactorily fulfill the following tasks:

(1) Mobilize workers and civil servants to positively participate in the improvement of factory management to support the improvement of economic management. Detailed guidelines on factory management are stipulated in the regulations on state-run factories and industries which were recently promulgated by the government.

At the same time, in compliance with the regulations on factory management, the VGFTU Presidium has also published statutes on the duties and jurisdiction of factory trade unions with a view to promoting the right of workers and civil servants to collective mastery, enhancing the role and capability of trade unions in the management of factories, and establishing and perfecting the control system in factories. Trade unions are responsible for mobilizing workers and civil servants to adequately implement these two documents.

(2) City and municipal trade union federations must positively join the administration at the same level in building and managing the local economy as assigned by the state, especially in building and developing local industries with a view to accelerating agricultural, forestry and fishing production, and building agriculture and industry into a unified economic structure in the localities. They must join the administration in intensively organizing the material and cultural lives and in expanding the collective and social welfare of the local population, including workers and civil servants.

In the present situation, the organization of mass activities at grassroots level and the control over the circulation and distribution of goods--especially the distribution of grain, food and consumer goods--and other service operations must be vigorously developed to alleviate difficulties in the daily life of workers and civil servants.

(3) Trade unions of central sectors must increase their operational capabilities to further participate in the economic and technical management of their sectors. They must emphatically participate in formulating development plans and programs for their sectors and in achieving and implementing various labor plans and technical innovations so as to increase labor productivity and safety and strengthen technical management. They must also positively participate in the formulation and implementation of various policies governing the work force, wages, rewards and collective welfare, and in caring for, training, fostering, administering and using technical cadres and workers in a satisfactory manner.

(4) The capability of the VGFTU to participate in the management of the economy and the state must be increased. The VGFTU must pay attention to participating in the formulation and implementation of long and short range state plans, and especially the adoption of measures to carry out plans, provide guidance for the implementation of plans and organize the emulation movement.

The VGFTU must realistically and effectively joint the state in establishing policies and measures to increase labor productivity, the efficiency of capital investments and the results of production and other business operations. It must concentrate on contributing to the establishment and introduction of various policies concerning labor, wages, bonuses and prices of consumer goods, and on expanding the collective and social welfare of workers and civil servants.

Together with the Council of Ministers, the VGFTU will study, establish and determine relations between managerial agencies and trade unions at all echelons in order to bring about socialist collective mastery at each echelon, insure the principle of centralized and unified command of leaders and, at the same time, promote the right of workers and civil servants to collective mastery, and the role of trade unions in management. Also, together with the Council of Ministers, it will study and submit new trade union and labor laws to the national assembly for approval to cope with the revolutionary tasks of the stage in which the entire country is advancing toward socialism. It will satisfactorily organize indoctrination classes to guide workers and civil servants in discussing, studying and complementing the new draft constitution--the fundamental law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--and in enforcing it when it is promulgated.

6. Accelerate the political, cultural, technical and professional education of workers and civil servants.

One of the important tasks of the trade union organization involves the education and training of workers and civil servants so that they can adequately acquire the fine revolutionary qualities of the working class and the ability and capacity to be collective masters, and that they can live and work in accordance with the lofty ethics of "One for all and all for one." The contents of the educational task in the coming years are:

(1) Promote the socialist collective mastery spirit and make it a motive force that encourages workers and civil servants to enthusiastically emulate in productive labor and thrift, adopt new technology and forge themselves into new socialist workers. Workers and civil servants must be educated to thoroughly understand the socialist revolutionary line and tasks of the party; the position, role and historic mission of the working class; the nature, role and task of trade unions; and the relations which unite the private and the public; oneself, one's family and one's factory with the entire country; oneself with one's class; one's class with one's country, and one's class with one's nation. Workers and civil servants must be satisfactorily educated in the traditions of their nation and class.

(2) Uphold the spirit of self-reliance, strive to overcome all difficulties facing production and life and develop to a high degree all existing potentials in order to outstandingly fulfill the tasks assigned.

(3) Build new socialist workers and civil servants on the basis of the following requirements: engage in labor with the spirit and sense of responsibility of collective masters, in a disciplined and technically-oriented manner, and with creativity to achieve high productivity, good quality and great savings; be righteous and honest; respect and protect socialist property; show devotion to study; respect socialist laws; maintain class unity and love; and conduct simple, healthy, culturally-oriented activities.

(4) Rapidly improve the cultural, scientific, technical, managerial and professional knowledge of workers and civil servants. Attention must be given to improving the skills of workers directly engaged in production and launching a vigorous movement for cultural, technical and professional education among workers and civil servants.

(5) Struggle against laziness, idleness, liberalism, lack of organization and discipline, sloppy performance and perfunctory work; against the pursuit of personal gain and the abuse of socialist property; against illegal dealings, a bureaucratism and officiousness which obstruct production and inconvenience the people; against an irresponsible attitude of indifference toward common difficulties; and against the attitudes of relying on and waiting for outside assistance, of blaming failures on objective causes and of giving up the struggle to overcome difficulties and fulfill tasks.

For workers and civil servants in the southern provinces, apart from the requirements mentioned above, attention must be paid to promoting their sense of collective mastery, completely eradicating the ideological and cultural poisons of neocolonialism and resolutely overcoming the manifestations of the old concept and attitude toward labor which still lingers on among a number of workers and civil servants.

Special concern must be attached to fostering and training new workers and providing intensive political and ideological education for scientific and technical cadres. We must coordinate with state organs and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to introduce working class subjects into the curricula of colleges, vocational middle schools, professional schools and Level II and III work-study schools. In education, attention must be paid to both construction and struggle, but construction is the main aspect and the goal.

On the one hand, we must highlight examples of good people and good work and publicly praise progressive individual and collective models; and on the other hand, we must pay attention to the struggle to prevent and reduce negative phenomena in production, work and other activities as well as in the field of public order so as to lower the number of the unenlightened workers and constantly develop the progressive force. Propaganda and education work must be carried out in close connection with such matters as the labor, production, life and ideology, feelings and aspirations of workers and civil servants in each particular unit. The various education forms and methods must be used in a flexible manner. It is necessary to coordinate with managerial organs to organize political, cultural and technical classes in order to insure that all workers and civil servants are taught basic politics, technical programs and elementary professional skills. Efforts must be made to step up club activities and promote the establishment of libraries and recreational areas in the various enterprises and offices.

We must promote and intensify the activities of the propaganda, press and publication organs of trade unions; step up mass art activities; and widely develop mass physical education and sports. Attention must be given to education at the level of trade union teams and production or work teams. Based on the teams' daily activities, we must promptly encourage and praise good examples of workers and civil servants and urge others to rectify erroneous actions.

7. Actively contribute to strengthening unity among laborers and the World Federation of Trade Unions movement to struggle for the interests of the laboring people and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Implementing the correct foreign policy of the VCP, the Vietnamese laboring people and trade union organizations will continue to make their most positive contributions to strengthening solidarity and unity among workers and in the trade union movement throughout the world and in the common struggle of the international working class to put an end to the domination of the monopolistic capitalists and establish a new social order.

The Vietnamese laboring people and trade union organizations consider the strengthening of militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation in all fields among the laboring people and trade unions of socialist countries as the primary duty in their foreign affairs activities.

The Vietnamese laboring people and trade union organizations vehemently condemn the Kampuchean authorities for pursuing a policy of national hatred and repeatedly launching crossborder attacks to encroach on Vietnamese territory, thus seriously impairing the militant solidarity between the two peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea. The Vietnamese laboring people and trade union organizations resolutely demand that the Kampuchean authorities respond to the SRV Government's proposal as put forth in its 5 February 1978 statement and enter into negotiations at an early date to settle in a reasonable and rational manner the issue of relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, in accordance with the interests of both peoples and in response to the wishes of the world's peoples.

The Vietnamese laboring people and trade union organizations support the workers and peoples of Asian, African and Latin American nations who are resolutely struggling against the exploitation and oppression by imperialism and old and new colonialism in order to protect their countries' natural resources, consolidate true political and economic independence and establish a new international economic order on the basis of equality and respect for national sovereignty.

The Vietnamese laboring people and trade union organizations support the struggle of the Korean workers and people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the reactionary South Korean clique to achieve democracy and peaceful national reunification.

The Vietnamese laboring people and trade union organizations totally support the struggle of the working class and peoples of the Arab and Palestinian nations against U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors to recover the territories illegally occupied by Israel and to gain fundamental national rights for the Palestinian people, including the right to establish a separate state.

The Vietnamese laboring people and trade unions resolutely support the protracted and difficult but certainly victorious struggle of workers and peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe against apartheid for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Vietnamese laboring people and trade unions positively support the struggle of the Chilean workers and people against the dictatorial Pinochet military junta.

The Vietnamese laboring people and trade union organizations follow with deep sympathy and resolutely support the struggle of workers and other laboring people in capitalist countries against the monopolistic capitalists for welfare, democracy and social progress.

Discharging their obligations as a member, Vietnamese trade unions will do their utmost to contribute to intensifying and further expanding the activities and influence of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

8. Improve operational methods and make trade unions stable and strong. To fulfill the tasks of the trade unions and develop their role in the new stage, it is imperative to make trade unions stable and strong, greatly improve their organization and operational methods and enhance their ability to motivate the masses and to participate in enterprise and economic management at all levels with the aim of achieving economic and technical objectives, building the working class and shaping a new type of socialist people.

The orientations for developing the trade union organizations in the coming period are as follows:

- (1) We must satisfactorily carry out work related to trade union members in three fields--increasing their number, improving their activities and qualifications and closely managing them. It is necessary to rally the participation of almost all workers and civil servants in trade union organizations on a voluntary basis. Measures must be taken to manage union members and insure full implementation of their duties and rights as specified in trade unions statutes.
- (2) In making trade unions stable and strong, it is most important to build and consolidate grassroots-level trade unions. To do this, we must turn the activities of a large number of union members, workers and civil servants into trade union activities and develop the collective mastery role of workers and civil servants.
- (3) Concerning the organizational system and the system of responsibility, the working apparatus of trade unions at various levels must be organized in accordance with the functions of each level and with the state's policy of decentralization of economic management. Horizontal and vertical guidance and supervision must be used to develop an integrated strength with a view to meeting the demands of grassroots-level trade unions and promoting their activities. It is necessary to build and improve the organization of branch trade unions in order to organize and promote emulation movements within the branch along the line of vigorously developing thrift, technical capabilities and work operations; step up the branch's technical progress; participate in formulating

and reviewing and, together with the managerial body, organizing implementation of labor policy and systems within the branch; improve the professional skills of the branch's workers and civil servants; and participate in branch planning and management.

Build and perfect the organization of local trade union federations with a view to insuring the organization and mobilization of various revolution ~~ary~~ movements among workers and civil servants, such as emulation movements to support local agriculture. Together with the local administration, formulate various labor policies and control their implementation, care for the material and spiritual lives of local workers and civil servants, politically and ideologically educate workers and civil servants and participate in the management of the local economy and the building of the local administration.

The building and perfection of the district trade union organization is designed to insure the organization and mobilization of various emulation movements among workers and civil servants to support agriculture, educate workers and civil servants in districts, care for their material and spiritual lives and participate in the management and building of the district administration, thus contributing to the building of an agroindustrial economic structure in districts.

(4) Workers and civil servants are the propaganda target of all echelons of trade unions, and mass activities constitute the operating method of trade unions. Trade unions must organize various forms of activities and set up a mass network to absorb the majority of union members, workers and civil servants and urge them to educate and mobilize one another, thus securing the participation of large numbers of union members, workers and civil servants in trade union activities. The basic operating method of trade unions is to rally the masses in various organizations and to organize, educate and mobilize them to voluntarily engage in revolutionary activities. The guideline for all echelons of trade unions is to base themselves on the grassroots-level installations and to understand production and business operations and the moral life and aspirations of the masses.

Trade unions must review and learn from all of their activities, scrupulously implement the principle of democratic centralization, develop the role of collective leadership, uphold individual responsibility and establish a system providing for timely information, communication, reporting and action within the trade union network. All echelons of trade unions must persevere in building themselves into guidance centers.

(5) Build a contingent of trade union cadres who have revolutionary zeal; devotedly serve the revolution; resolutely struggle to implement the party line, state laws and trade union resolutions; have necessary knowledge of the management of factories and the economy and of technology and the organizational and operational methods of trade unions; are in direct contact with workers and civil servants; are honest; protect the rightful interests and care for the livelihood of workers and civil servants; have a sense of respect for collectives; observe discipline and are absolutely fair and impartial. Attention must be paid to the training of immediate replacement cadres for each trade union echelon ranging from the grassroots to central levels. Other trade union cadres must be urgently trained to meet the requirement of increasing the operational capability of trade unions.

Cadre training must be aimed at improving the contingent of specialized trade union cadres selected from among workers and civil servants. Bold action must be taken to recommend for advancement young cadres, female cadres and cadres of minority groups who have good skills and qualities and a bright future.

The advanced training of existing specialized trade union cadres must be conducted positively and systematically. Leading VGFTU cadres and the secretaries and deputy secretaries of city and municipal trade union federations and trade unions of various central sectors must study the high-level theoretical course. Trade union secretaries of large and medium installations and research cadres of all echelons of trade unions must study the middle-level theoretical course. Cadres assigned to various sectors must study the middle-level or higher managerial, scientific and technical programs of their sectors or the middle-level or higher professional course of their current professions.

All trade union cadres must strive for a Level II or higher education. Special attention must be paid to training local trade union leaders. A perfect theoretical framework for all trade union tasks must be established on the basis of reviewing the experiences of all trade union activities. Official curricula and training projects must be established for the trade union school system at all levels. Trade union Level I and II schools under central management and trade union schools of various sectors and localities must be quickly built and consolidated. A system of on-the-job theoretical training must be organized for trade union cadres. On this basis, party echelons in charge of cadre management will improve the classification of management of trade union cadres.

The fourth party congress called on our people to transform the entire country, each locality and each unit into large construction sites imbued with a revolutionary offensive spirit and revolutionary heroism. As a broad mass organization of the working class, a link between the party and the masses, workers and civil servants, and a strong and firm support for the state of the proletarian dictatorship, the trade union is responsible for transforming this heroic appeal of the party into the routine activities of all workers and civil servants under the movements to emulate in productive labor, in practicing thrift, in scientific research, in official duties and study, and in building large-scale socialist production, a new socialist culture and new socialist men.

The Fourth VGFTU Congress calls on all workers, civil servants and trade union members and cadres throughout the country to enthusiastically participate in trade union activities, make positive contributions to vigorously improve the organization, activities and operational methods of the trade unions and enhance the trade unions' capabilities to motivate and organize the masses and to participate in economic and state management so as to make trade unions ever bigger and stronger in all respects, capable of outstandingly fulfilling their tasks in the new revolutionary stage as specified by the fourth party congress, and thus worthy of being a school of communism, a school of economic and state management and a school of socialist collective mastery for the working class.

In the interests of the fatherland and socialism, workers and civil servants belonging to the various trade union organizations throughout the country should launch a vigorous, continuous and widespread emulation movement for labor productivity and building socialism with industry and thrift in order to successfully implement the party line for the socialist revolution and a socialist economy and to fulfill or overfulfill the 1976-1980 Second 5-Year Plan.

Long live the Vietnam Communist Party, the glorious vanguard unit of the Vietnamese working class and the organizer of all achievements of the Vietnamese revolution!

Long live the heroic Vietnamese working class! [applause]

Long live the glorious Socialist Republic of Vietnam! [applause]

Long live the international solidarity of workers throughout the world. [applause]

Great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause! [applause]

Hanoi, 11 May 1978

[Signed] The Fourth National Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions [applause]

DONG THAP LOCAL FORCES FIGHT 'THOUSANDS' OF SKIRMISHES

BK180342Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Text] To consolidate and develop the local armed forces, party committee echelons in Dong Thap Province are concentrating on supervising the military training of combatants. They have made every effort to see to it that the curriculum and exercises are adequate and that trainees are provided with sufficient training aids. Inspection has been conducted after each training phase to determine its results. As a result, unit combat readiness has been further increased, a fact which has been clearly reflected in their fighting to defend the border.

Since September 1977, the armed forces in Dong Thap Province have dealt heavy counterblows to the intruders in several thousand [hangf nghin] minor and major battles, inflicting heavy losses on 6 battalions [tieur doanf] and 10 companies [daij dooij], seizing 241 rifles of all kinds and a great quantity of ammunition and capturing a number of intruders.

BRIEFS

CUBAN PARTY LECTURER--Hanoi, 14 May--Gladys Pereira Fernandez, lecturer of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, paid a visit to Vietnam from 5 to 13 May at the invitation of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the VCP Central Committee. During her stay in Vietnam, Gladys Pereira Fernandez visited President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum, his house, the Vietnam Revolutionary Museum, the Ba Vi stud farm and Ho Chi Minh City. She reported to public gatherings in Hanoi, Ha Son Binh Province and Ho Chi Minh City on the achievements of the Cuban people in the past 25 years since the attack on the Moncada Barracks. She was received by Hoang Tung, member, and Dao Duy Tung, alternate member, of the party Central Committee, both deputy heads of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the party Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 14 May 78 OW]

CADRE TRAINING FIGURES--Hanoi, 14 May--In-service schools and courses have over the past 15 years trained almost 20,000 cadres of university level and more than 20,000 others of secondary education level. Besides they have given further education to about 6,000 leading and managerial cadres of various branches and at various levels. At present, nearly 40,000 cadres and workers are sitting at in-service schools and classes of all degrees. This was reported at a conference held here recently by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 14 May 78 OW]

DIEN BIEN PHU HISTORIC SITE--Hanoi, May 6--Construction of the Dien Bien Phu historical site is under way in the northwestern mountainous area of Vietnam where on May 7, 24 years ago the decisive battle was fought that victoriously concluded the resistance of the Vietnamese people against the U.S.-aided French colonialists. The relic site comprises three sectors. [Excerpts] [Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 6 May 78 OW]

VERBAL AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH TRADE TIES WITH CHINA

OW171004Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0948 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 May (AFP)--China and Indonesia have verbally agreed in principle to establish direct trade relations as a result of the recent visit to China by a delegation of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce. This was revealed by Air Chief Marshal Suwoto Sukendar, head of the Indonesia mission, at a press conference today after the mission returned from a 6-day visit to China. The air marshal said his mission, a followup to the first Indonesian trade mission which visited China last November, took up the matter with higher officials in Peking.

The Indonesian delegation held talks with Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang, Vice Premier Chen Mu-hua, and others after discussions with Chinese officials at the Canton fair, the air marshal said. The talks touched on the financing, shipping, insurance, letters of credit facilities and currencies to be used in direct trade between the two countries. Air Marshal Suwoto said as a followup to his mission to China the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce will send a technical mission to Hong Kong where it will help strengthen the Indonesian Consulate General's trade section which will be adjusted for direct trade between the two countries.

On banking, Air Marshal Suwoto said both the Bank of China branch and the Indonesian National Bank Negara Indonesia in Hong Kong will handle the financial side of the bilateral trade. There is great potential for trade between the two countries, the air marshal said. "We can export to China such products as timber, rubber, quinine, rattan, coffee, black and white pepper, and fertilizer. "China may export to Indonesia light industrial products such as small machinery, building hardware, electric appliances, small generators, herbs and many other commodities."

The Indonesian trade mission included representatives from all important trades and industries of Indonesia, and Jukardi Odang, chairman of the association of 12 state-run trade companies in Indonesia. The air marshal himself is active in construction, air freight, domestic airlines, insurance and light industries such as watch manufacturing and film production.

The mission arrived in Canton to attend the trade fair from May 10 to 11 and visited Peking from May 12 to 15, returning to Hong Kong only yesterday. They will fly home to Jakarta tomorrow.

OLEWALE COMMENTS ON INDONESIAN PAPUA REBEL MOVEMENT

BK171533Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 17 May (AFP)--Indonesian Free Papua rebels would be arrested on sight "and would be dealt with in a manner they would not like," if they are operating in Papua New Guinea [PNG] territory, visiting PNG Foreign Minister Ebia Niwia Olewale told the press here today.

Speaking at an airport press conference before leaving for central Java, Minister Olewale said: "I would like to make it absolutely clear that the PNG and Indonesia have already a border administrative arrangement. It must be very clear in the minds of the public that PNG does not harbor any people who are connected with the Free Papua Movement. We have now constant patrols along our border to ensure that PNG territory is not used for activities against the Republic of Indonesia. We have a specific agreement and we stand by it. We have made it very clear to the rebel leaders Runkorem and Jacob that they are not to use PNG territory, and that if we happen to see them using our territory, we will only have to arrest them and deal with them in a manner they would not like", he added.

Minister Olewale said he would like to invite Indonesian newsmen to visit PNG and "let them go and see for themselves what's in the border." It is in the interests of the two countries to develop a closer relationship, "because after all we are developing countries and we should be using more of our energies on our economies," Minister Olewale added.

The PNG foreign minister also strongly hinted that any foreign journalists who try to enter PNG territory illegally or without telling the government where they want to go may end up dead like the five Australian journalists in East Timor.

"I happened to know two Australian journalists who went across the border without letting the government know. I told them that PNG is not to be used by analysts and I told them that lots of things could happen to journalists, and a good example was what happened to the five Australian journalists in East Timor. The assumption that these two journalists spoke to the rebel leaders in PNG territory is absolutely false," Minister Olewale added.

The foreign minister was referring to five Australian journalists killed while covering the East Timor fighting in 1975. The Australian Government charged that Indonesian troops were responsible for their death, while Indonesia was adamant that the five were caught in crossfire between pro-Indonesian and proindependence guerrillas.

The Papuan foreign minister is visiting central Java to see the famed Borobudur Buddhist temple before flying on to East Timor for a 1-day visit. From East Timor he will continue his journey to West Irian, the Indonesian half of the Papua island, enroute to Port Moresby.

Leaves for Yogyakarta

BK171425Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Text] Moments before he left Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusuma International Airport this morning for Yogyakarta, Papua New Guinea's minister of foreign affairs and trade, Ebia Olewale, reiterated that there are no Papua New Guinea elements which are hostile toward Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea has never made contact with the Free Papua Movement.

On the question of the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border, he said there is an agreement on administrative arrangements between the two countries. Regarding relations between countries of the "Pacific forum" and ASEAN, he said a good relationship can promote understanding between countries in the Pacific and ASEAN regions.

Minister Olewale was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

Trade-Cooperation Comments

BK171427Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Excerpt] Papua New Guinea's foreign affairs and trade minister, Ebia Olewale, accompanied by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, this morning visited the Gobel Electronics Company. He told the company workers that as countries sharing a common border, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea should further promote their cooperation and relations. One step toward promoting cooperation can be carried out through trade in view of Indonesia's ability to export its products. He said Papua New Guinea badly needs Indonesia's industrial products, which so far have been imported through a third party.

Minister Olewale said he was greatly impressed by Indonesia's progress in the electronics industry and promised to discuss the purchase of radio and television sets, tape recorders and other electronic goods direct from Indonesia with the minister of information and broadcasting, who also visited Indonesia recently.

MALAYSIA

INDONESIA'S SUHARTO ARRIVES IN LABUAN FOR BRIEF VISIT

BK171225Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Text] President Suharto of Indonesia and Datuk Hussein bin Onn are now in Labuan for informal talks on bilateral and regional matters. The Indonesian leader arrived on this scenic island about 80 miles southwest of Kota Kinabalu this afternoon for a 24-hour visit. He was given a rousing and traditional welcome. President Suharto was received by the prime minister, who had flown in earlier. Our reporter, (Eska Dipati), said the people on the island turned out in full force to welcome the two leaders.

The Indonesian delegation included Minister of State Lieutenant General Sudharmono and other high-ranking officials. Datuk Hussein was accompanied by Minister of Home Affairs Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, and other senior officials. Also on hand to receive President Suharto were the chief minister of Sabah, Datuk Harris bin Mohammed Salleh; the chief minister of Sarawak, Datuk Patinggi Dr Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub; and state dignitaries.

Talks are being held at (Sri Labuan), the VIP rest house. After dinner President Suharto and Datuk Hussein will attend a cultural show put on by the local community. The two leaders will resume their talks tomorrow morning.

Talks With Hussein

BK171503Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Excerpt] The first round of talks between President Suharto and Datuk Hussein began here this evening. The discussion ranged over a variety of topics, including bilateral matters and regional and international developments. Progress toward closer ASEAN cooperation, especially after the second summit in Kuala Lumpur last year, also featured in the talks. The two leaders also discussed ways to strengthen cooperation in maintaining security along the Kalimantan border. Another round of talks is scheduled for tomorrow morning.

Joint Statement Issued

BK180730Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 May 78 BK

[Text] President Suharto and Datuk Hussein bin Onn have expressed satisfaction at the state of relations between Indonesia and Malaysia, which is at an excellent level. This was stated in a joint statement, issued at the end of the informal talks between the two leaders in Labuan today. It said the meeting was held in the context of regular consultations between the two countries to exchange views on recent developments in the two countries as well as in the region.

President Suharto took the opportunity to brief Datuk Hussein Onn on recent developments in Indonesia, in particular the recent election. Datuk Hussein briefed the president about developments in Malaysia. They also briefed each other on the security situation in their respective countries. The two leaders also exchanged views on developments in ASEAN, in particular implementation of the decisions taken at the ASEAN heads of government meetings in Bali and in Kuala Lumpur. They agreed to work for the further consolidation of ASEAN.

The statement said the two leaders also reviewed the general political situation in South-east Asia and reiterated their pledge, made at the ASEAN heads of government meetings, that they would work toward further developing their relations with all countries in the region. President Suharto left for home this afternoon after a 24-hour visit to Labuan.

DISSIDENT LEADER VOICES HOPES FOR BRUNEI DISCUSSION

BK161145Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1055 GMT 16 May 78 BK

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, 16 May (AFP)--The concept of peace, freedom and neutrality as espoused by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) cannot be fully achieved as long as Brunei is controlled by a colonial power, the president of the People's Party of Brunei, M. A. M. Azahari Mahmud, said today. He praised Malaysia and Indonesia for their firm action at the United Nations toward the state's independence and welcomed the meeting between Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn and Indonesian President Suharto in Labuan tomorrow. He expressed the hope that the two leaders would discuss Brunei during their 2-day meeting.

Mr Azahari, in a statement issued here, said Malaysia and Indonesia had acted firmly at the United Nations as sponsor and co-sponsor of resolutions on Brunei for three consecutive years. The action was co-sponsored by the Philippines and supported by Thailand. Only Singapore among the ASEAN countries abstained.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT CALLED 'HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT'

BK171123Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has always been the policy of Malaysia and ASEAN as a whole to promote friendship with their neighbors in Southeast Asia. To this end there have been regular contacts between ASEAN leaders and their counterparts in the region. The latest exchange of this nature is the visit of the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mr Phoun Sipaseut, to Malaysia.

Kuala Lumpur's ties with Vientiane have always been good. Relations were enhanced significantly since the visit of Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail to Vientiane a year ago. The trip of Mr Phoun Sipaseut likewise will add a new dimension to Vientiane's links with Malaysia. In fact, Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn has characterized the Lao leader's visit as an important development in the promotion of closer relations between the two countries.

In talks with Mr Phoun, Datuk Hussein bin Onn renewed Malaysia's preparedness to provide whatever it could to help Laos in its development efforts. Tropical medicine has been singled out as one area of such assistance. Beyond that, Malaysia may also be able to offer other forms of assistance to Laos, such as technical knowhow in the rubber and palm oil industries. At the same time, Malaysia is making available various training facilities to Laos.

The dialog that the leaders of the two countries have been having in Kuala Lumpur has also grown out of better understanding of the region's hopes and aspirations. For Malaysia and its ASEAN partners the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia is the key element for the stability and prosperity of the region. The concept of the zone, as embodied in the Kuala Lumpur declaration of 1971, is to free the region from all forms of superpower rivalry so that Southeast Asian countries could devote their time and efforts to national and regional development.

While the proposed zone is to prevent outside interference, it nevertheless takes into account the legitimate interests of the superpowers. Under the concept, ASEAN is seeking support of the big powers--the United States, the Soviet Union, and China--to act as guarantors of the zone.

The creation of such a zone in no way goes against the interests of countries outside ASEAN. In fact, what Malaysia and its partners are trying to achieve is in many ways similar to the goals of the countries in Indochina.

Mr Phoun Sipaseut, for instance, has himself said that it is the aspiration of the peoples of Southeast Asia that the region should be peaceful, independent and neutral. Malaysia and Laos can certainly play a significant role to bring this about. At the same time, the two countries can help dispel any misgivings that may still exist among Southeast Asian countries.

The visit of Mr Phoun Sipaseut, the first high-ranking Lao leader to Malaysia, has no doubt further consolidated the good ties between Malaysia and Laos. It has been highly significant for both countries.

BRIEFS

SAUDI EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Education Minister Datuk Musa bin Hitam said in Kuala Lumpur on 12 May that Malaysia and Saudi Arabia will set up a joint committee soon to cooperate on matters relating to education, adding that educationists from Riyadh will visit Kuala Lumpur to discuss the matter. The minister said the committee will study ways and means to raise the standard of education in both countries, including religious education and other fields relevant to both countries. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 May 78 BK]

SINGAPORE

BILATERAL TRADE WITH CAMBODIA TO BE RESUMED

BK171412Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 May 78 BK

[Text] Singapore and Kampuchea have agreed to resume bilateral trade and strengthen economic relations. The agreement was reached during discussions in Phnom Penh last week between the Singapore trade and economic delegation led by Mr Lee Chiong Giam, director of the economic and commercial division of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Kampuchean officials. Both sides agreed to establish a direct telecommunications link. A trial one will be made on the first of next month. There will also be direct shipping between Singapore and Kompong Som as soon as goods are ready to be shipped. Kampuchea will sell fish, plywood, livestock, food, coffee, sesame, pepper and other agricultural products. Singapore will supply industrial and manufacture goods, such as petrochemicals, machinery and plastic raw materials.

They also agreed to a special trading arrangement to facilitate the promotion of trade between the two countries. Intraco [International Trading Corporation] will coordinate the trade from the Singapore side, while the Committee on Foreign Trade will look after the Kampuchean side.

The Singapore delegation was met and sent off by Mr (Van Rith), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Trade. The delegation also called on Deputy Prime Minister Mr Ieng Sary, who gave a dinner in its honor. Mr Ieng Sary has invited the foreign minister, Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, to visit Kampuchea.

MARCOS GRANTS PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP TO CHINESE

OW171447Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 17 May (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today announced a new decree which he said would automatically grant Philippine citizenship to 23,000 Chinese applicants without any need for legislation, provided they had the qualifications. Mr Marcos made the announcement at the closing session of a three-day business symposium here of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Chinese traders attended by 700 businessmen of Chinese descent from Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Mr Marcos said he hoped to solve the problem of the multi-racial community in this country by "making more expeditious" the assimilation of Chinese nationals into the Filipino mainstream. Mr Marcos said a total of 38,838 Chinese nationals living in the Philippines had applied for citizenship by naturalization, and 15,678 of them had been approved. This leaves 23,160 applications still pending and these applicants are the ones who stand to benefit from the new decree issued by Mr Marcos under his lawmaking power under martial law.

Qualifications earlier set down by the government include continuous residence in the Philippines for 10 years and a minimum age of 21. Another condition is that an applicant must have been legally admitted into the country. Mr Marcos subsequently amended this and lowered the minimum age to 18 years for the benefit of students and the period of domicile to five years if the applicant is married to a Filipino or if he has established a new industry or introduced a new invention.

A special government committee screens the applications and, once approved, a law in the form of a decree from Mr Marcos is passed conferring the citizenship on the applicants. Mr Marcos told the ASEAN gathering that under the new decree he had signed, "it will no longer be necessary for legislation to be passed in order that they automatically become citizens of the Republic of the Philippines." However, applicants still have to comply with the previous requirements, he stressed.

Explaining why he issued the new decree, Mr Marcos said the interim national assembly, a 200-man legislative body, would be convening next month and it would be the assembly which would henceforth exercise the power of legislation. He decided to issue the decree, he said, "in anticipation of difficulties" that may arise once the assembly assumes the lawmaking power.

Before Mr Marcos proclaimed marshal law in 1972, the naturalization process here had been slow and tedious and Chinese applicants were often victims of extortions. Mr Marcos eased up the procedure two years ago shortly after he opened diplomatic relations with People's China.

ALL CABINET MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED TO INTERIM ASSEMBLY

OW172226Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today indicated that he will appoint to the Interim Batasang Pambansa [IBP--interim national assembly] all cabinet members who did not run for office in the 7 April elections. Information Secretary Francisco Tatad said the president gave this indication during a meeting of the Cabinet organizing committee in charge of drafting the standing rules of the IBP.

Of the 27 members of the Cabinet including those without portfolio, 12 of them ran for delegate seats in their respective regions. At the moment, the president is now preoccupied with the changeover of the various departments of the government into ministries in keeping with parliamentary practice.

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